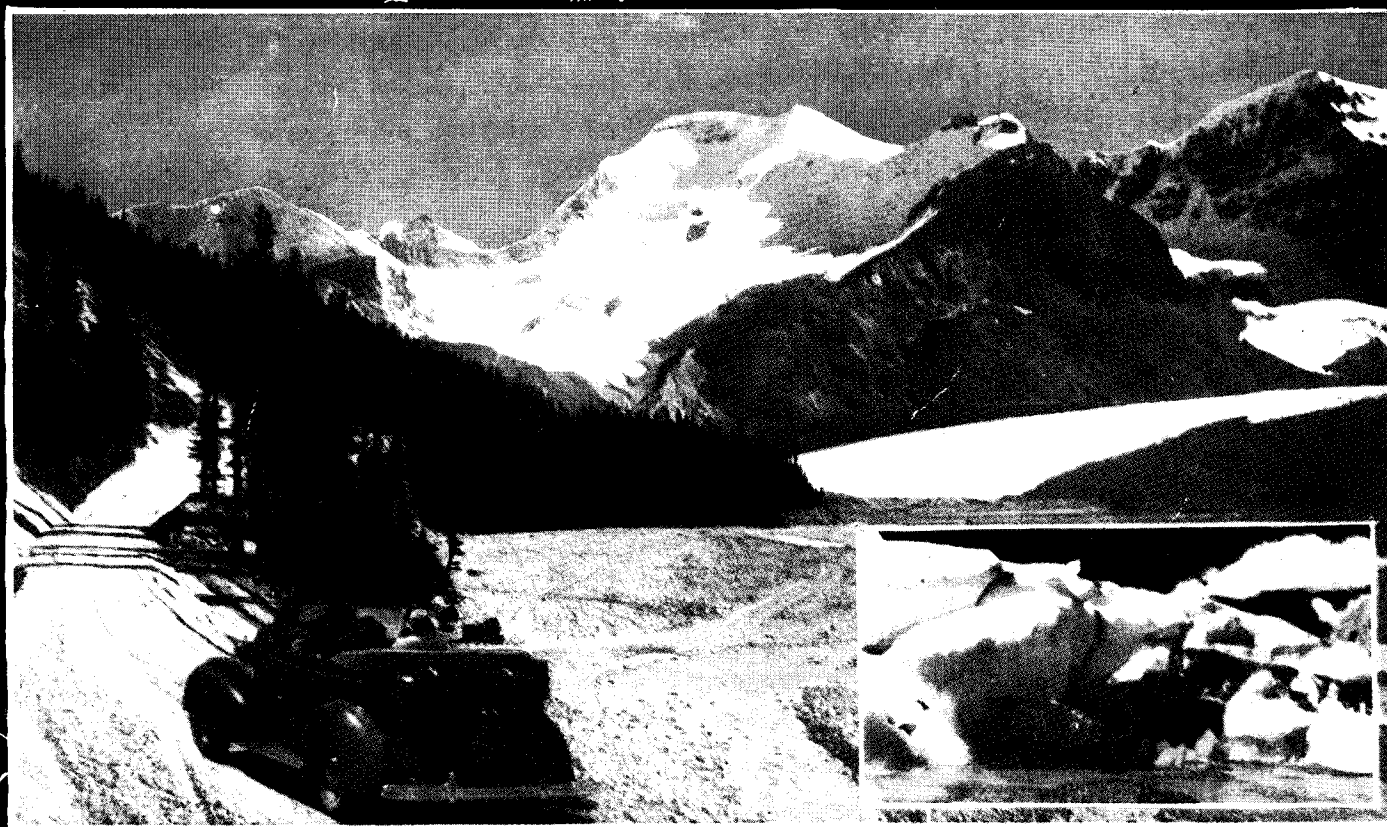




See  
**ALBERTA**  
THE SWITZERLAND OF NORTH AMERICA  
*first*



*Columbia Ice Fields ... See story inside*



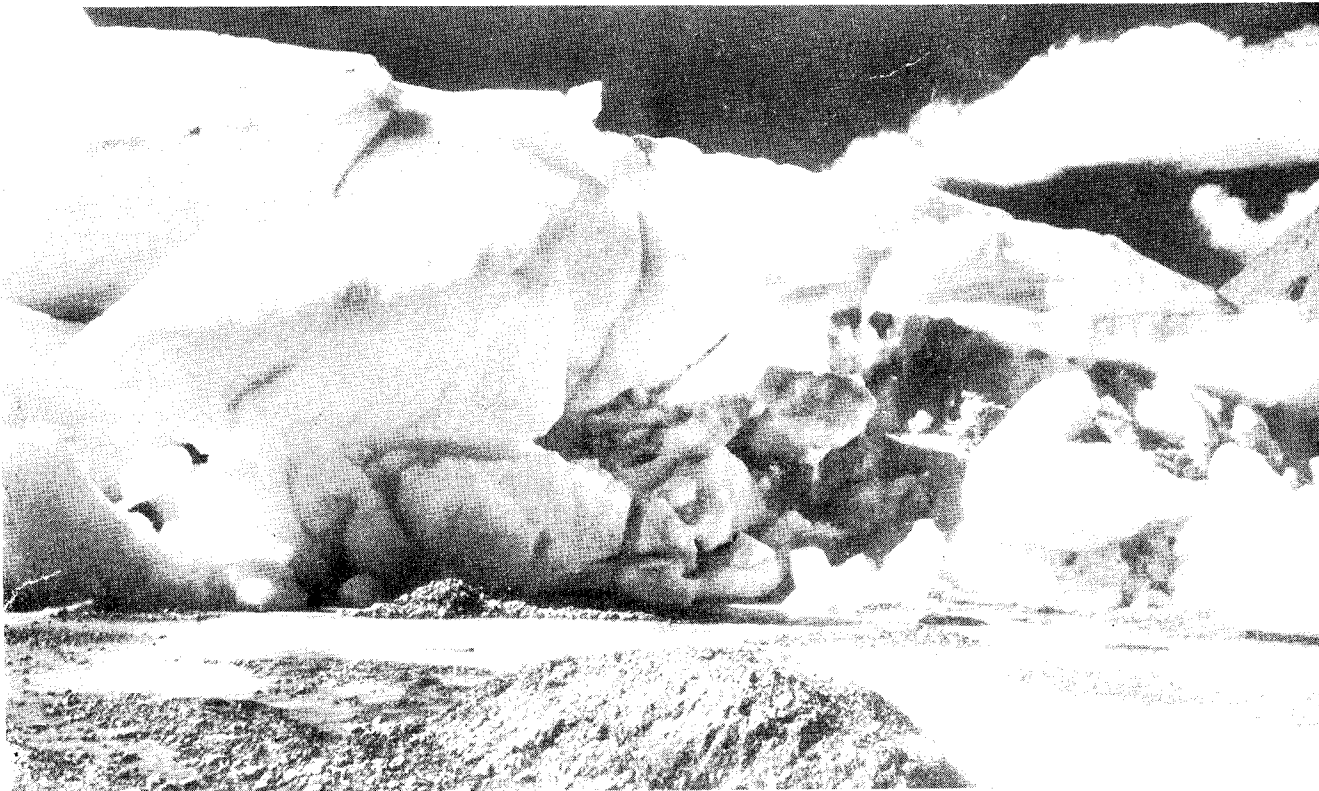
FOR A REAL  
*Vacation*

# The Columbia Ice Fields

THE Columbia Icefields, covering an area of approximately one hundred and fifty square miles, are located in Lat. 52-09, Long. 117-26, and is the largest sub-Arctic glacier in the Canadian Rockies. Situated on the continental divide, its melted ice flows to three oceans, the eastern toe of the Columbia glacier is known as the Saskatchewan glacier, and its waters flow into the Saskatchewan river and thence to the Hudson's Bay and the North Atlantic. On the northern slope of this mighty field of ice, its waters is the source of the Athabasca, flowing into the Arctic ocean. On the western side, or British Columbia slope, it supplies a goodly portion of the waters of the Bush river, which flows into the Columbia river and thence to the Pacific. The Columbia ice-field was first brought to public attention in 1898, by J. Norman Collie, who describes the view from the summit of Mt. Athabaska as follows:

"A new world was spread at our feet; to the westward stretched a vast ice-field probably never before seen by human eye, and surrounded by entirely unknown, unnamed and unclimbed peaks."

The Evergreen Highway, from Jasper southeast, at mile 73, brings one to the banks of the North Saskatchewan, at what is known as the forks or old ford. The Howse river and that of the Mistaya river empty their waters into the Saskatchewan at this point, and the combined waters rush between Mt. Wilson and Murchison. In the angle formed by the Howse and Mistaya rivers and seen from the forks, stand Mt. Kaufmann, height 10,150 feet, and Mt. Sarbach, this last mentioned mountain being named by Collie after Peter Sarbach, the first Swiss guide in Canada. The Mistaya river flows northward from Bow Pass, and it is along this stream that the Evergreen highway follows after crossing the Saskatchewan river on its way to Banff. From mile 73 from Jasper it is but four miles from the highway to Saskatchewan glacier and Mt. Athabaska, height 11,452 feet. Mt. Saskatchewan stands guard between the north branch and the middle branch of the Saskatchewan river; this middle branch is known as the Alexander river, and joins the north branch above that of the Howse and Mistaya rivers. Mt. Athabaska divides the flow of water from the Athabaska glacier and that of the Dome glacier from the Saskatchewan, and the



...all wonder that this entrancing scene in the Columbia Icefields casts a spell over awed visitors. It is one of the wonder spectacles to be seen on the Jasper-Lake Louise highway. It is one of a number of thrilling sights to be viewed in this region of impressive peaks and ice.



The majestic grandeur of the Columbia Icefields is well demonstrated in this picture. It is certain that the Jasper-Lake Louise highway, which is routed near this region, will attract thousands of motor tourists.

waters of these two glaciers form a supply for the Sunwapta. In behind these two guardians of this immense icefield lies a wonderland of mighty peaks and valleys, waterfalls and alpine meadows, covered with a heather carpet and flowers of great beauty growing in these lush meadows seven thousand feet above sea level. A two hour drive by motor from Jasper brings all this beauty almost to the side of the highway.

#### SCENE OF GRANDEUR

Mt. Columbia, the second highest peak in this Canadian range, 12,294 feet in height, sits in the midst of this gigantic field of eternal ice and snow. For years this great hinterland of mountains and snow, waterfalls and glittering ice-fields were inaccessible to any but the wealthy Alpine climber or sight-seeing tourist. Today this is all changed; the Evergreen highway from Jasper south has opened a vast panorama of mountain scenery that can be seen without any discomfort.

The northern side of the Columbia icefield reaches out to the snows of Mt. Kitchener, 11,500 feet, and the Twins—south twin 11,675 feet in height, north twin 12,085 feet in height, the latter the third highest in the Canadian range. The tongue from the glacier of the Twins supplies the main source of water for the Athabaska river.

The Twins and Mt. Kitchener, grouped with peaks farther north, such as Stutfield, 11,320 feet; Wooley, 11,700 feet; Diadem, 11,060 feet, and Alberta, 11,874 feet, make up a gigantic panorama of mountain peaks and glittering white fields of eternal ice and snow. All this pleasing view can be seen from your seat in your car from the Evergreen highway southeast from Jasper.

Today all that vast scenery is available to the average tourist within a few hours drive from Jasper. No tourist, however indifferent to mountain scenery, can help but be impressed by the magnificence and majesty of this wonderland of icefields, snow and mighty waterfalls.

#### MILEAGE

The distance from Jasper to Banff on the Jasper-Banff highway is 149 miles. The number of miles on which construction is completed and open for tourists south from Jasper, is 71 miles, and north from Banff, 45 miles. At each end there are five miles under construction, leaving a distance of 23 miles which have yet to be constructed.

This highway route connecting Jasper and Banff will not be completely opened before 1939 or 1940, as there are many engineering difficulties to overcome.

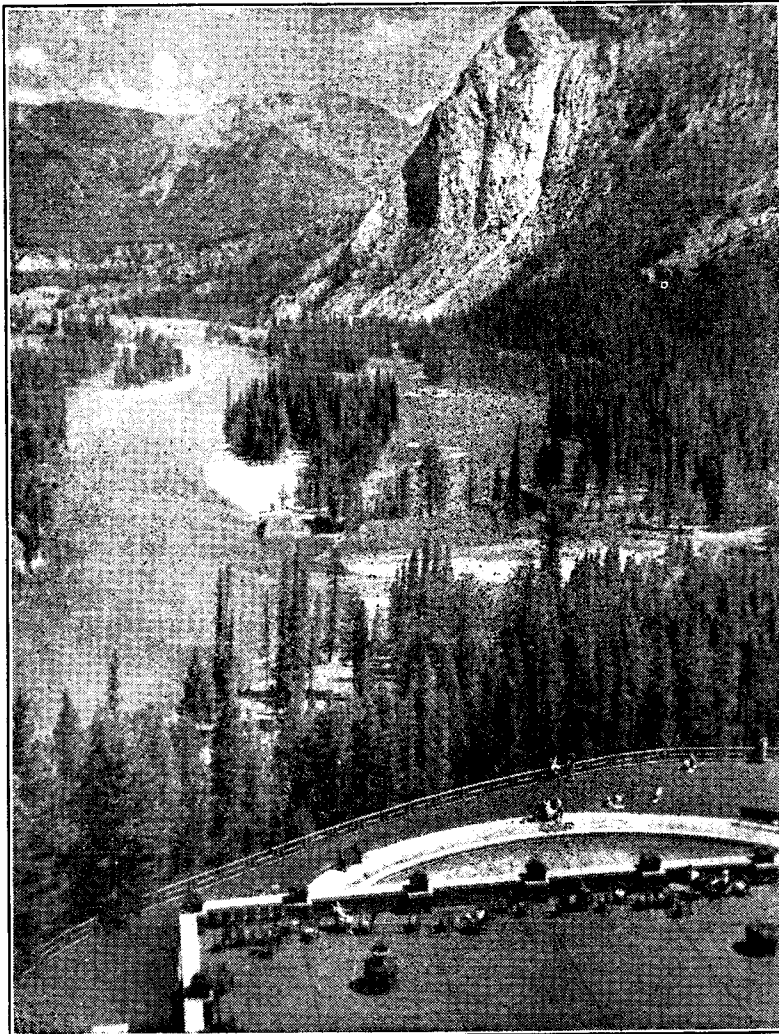
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# National Parks

THE national park area of Alberta is 8,000 square miles, and comprises two-thirds of Canada's entire national park area. It includes three mountain parks, constituting the largest mountain national park system in the world, and provides a wealth of scenery unsurpassed.

BANFF--2,500 square miles, next largest to Jasper, is a

much older park from the standpoint of development, for it has been famous for many years among tourists from all parts of the world who have come to revel in the glories of Lake Louise, and the unequalled setting of the noted Banff Springs Hotel. The Banff park is west of the City of Calgary, the site of Banff town being some 85 miles by all-weather highway from that city and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific Coast.



Bow River, from the swimming-pool terrace at Banff Springs Hotel, with the veranda terrace gardens of the hotel in the immediate foreground.

Banff has often been described as the "Queen of the Rockies." It provides one of the most majestic masterpieces of nature's mountain artistry. In addition to the Banff Springs Hotel, the last word in beauty, dignity and luxury, operated by the railway company, there are numerous fine hotels, and an assortment of camps, and chalets providing accommodation for the tourist at reasonable rates, while cabins and cottages are available for rent. More than 150 miles of motor drives are in use in the park, including the trip to Lake Louise, gem of the Rockies, 37 miles from Banff town, and where another magnificent hotel is maintained by the railway company, as well as other accommodation. Lake Minnewanka, Lake Moraine and the Valley of the Ten Peaks, Sundance Canyon, Upper Hot Springs, are all alluring spots within easy reach of Banff. A beautiful golf course is also maintained, as well as swimming pools with hot sulphur springs. Banff Park furnishes almost unlimited opportunity for trail riding, hiking, special motor tours, mountain climbing, etc., and there is an abundance of wild life, protected by the vast game preserve of the park, which overflowing into the territory beyond, provides sport for the hunter. Fishing, canoeing, boating are other sports indulged in within the park.

It is now possible to find an almost all-the-year-round entertainment at Banff. The scenic attractions of the summer and the skiing carnival in the winter make this a most enjoyable place to spend a vacation. Three types of skiing are available: classified according to altitudes as low-country skiing, below timberline; high-country skiing, on the slopes and mountain sides adjacent to the timberline ski camps, and ski-mountaineering, in the "sub-stratosphere" of the high-country.

Mount Norquay is the haven of local ski-ers, and on week-ends it is also visited by hosts of gay excursionists from other points. A spectacu-



Skiing at Banff, Alberta

lar ski jump, fine downhill ski runs and a slalom course have been built on the glistening slopes of Mount Norquay within sight of the town of Banff, which forms the outfitting centre and starting point for many of the popular routes now open to ski-ers. The down-hill run, starting 7,500 feet up the mountain, drops 3,000 feet in a travelled distance of a mile and a half, while the slalom course has an angle of from thirty to forty degrees.

Three developed, high-country ski areas in Banff National Park boast establishments that for want of a better name are called camps. All the cabins are constructed of logs, and range in size from small private shacks to beautiful main lodges, one of which has a lounge fifty-six by twenty-five feet—cheered by the burning logs which crackle in an enormous stone fireplace. Electric lights, modern plumbing and leather chesterfields are luxuries that one is surprised to find in these camps, which are accessible only by pack horse in summer and ski in winter. These camps are located at Mount Assiniboine, about thirty miles south of Banff; in the Sunshine Valley, fifteen miles southwest of Banff; and in the Skoki Valley, ten miles north of Lake Louise.

Entertainment for visitors after the day's skiing program has been completed includes skating, hockey matches, curling, moonlight sleighing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, dancing, and a most unique event in a winter resort—outdoor swimming in a naturally warm sulphur pool.

Banff Park is on the direct route from California, Washington, Oregon and other states into Alberta, the route being via the famous Banff-Windermere highway. Some of the famous peaks of the park are Rundie, Goat, Loughheed, Cascade, Victoria,

Lefroy, Temple, Castle, Hector and the Ten Peaks, all of these being from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

JASPER—4,200 square miles, the largest in extent of the Alberta mountain parks, is the most northerly and the most recently developed. It lies west of the City of Edmonton, about 230 miles, and is linked by a gravelled highway, which was once the old Jasper Trail used by the fur traders. The park is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, westward through the Yellowhead Pass to the Coast, and includes a luxurious bungalow hotel system, developed by the railway company, on the borders of beautiful Lac Beauvert.

On the lake is reflected in limpid depths the gorgeous colouring, and the snowy heights of Mount Edith Cavell, Pyramid and other famous peaks. Here also in this alluring setting, is a championship golf course, upon which annually the Totem-pole tournament is held, attracting contestants from many parts of the continent.

Jasper Park is noted particularly for its vast panorama of mountain peaks, and has splendid possibilities for the camper, the trail rider, and the fisherman. The park is the largest game preserve in Canada, and from this area, and the surrounding territory, big game, in abundance, attract the hunters from far and near.

The park is divided through its centre by the wide valley of the noble Athabaska River, which the Indians called "The Great River of the Woods." One of the chief characteristics of the park is the variety and beauty of its lakes, of which there are nearly a dozen near the town of Jasper. Within the park there are about 200 miles of motor highways, giving



A Pause for Refreshments Beside a Banff Ski Trail



access to many features, of which one is the drive to Mount Edith Cavell, the Angel Glacier, and the Maligne Canyon Drive. Mount Edith Cavell is over 11,000 feet high.

### NEW BATHHOUSE AND POOL AT MIETTE HOT SPRINGS

Miette Hot Springs, in Jasper National Park, believed to have been known and used for medicinal purposes by Indians and early travellers, now boasts a modern bathing establishment, which will be available for public use during the coming year. Built by the Department of Mines and Resources, which administers all National Parks in Canada, the new bathing facilities will replace rustic swimming pools constructed of logs and rocks and log shacks built over the springs which for many years were used for bathing and steam baths by residents of the region in the treatment of rheumatic and muscular complaints.

The new structure, located at an elevation of 4,500 feet above sea level, combines a large outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse, constructed of reinforced concrete. The main swimming pool is 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, and has a continuous flow of approximately 139,000 gallons of hot sulphur water per 24 hours. This pool is equipped with submarine and floodlight illumination, has steps and an under seat at the shallow end, and a diving board and built-in ladders at the deep end. At both ends of the pool are spacious open air terraces for the use of the bathers.

The bathhouse is provided with 68 dressing cubicles with shower and toilet facilities adjoining. Two steam rooms and plunge baths have also been provided. The deck roof above



Mt. Kerkeslin and Athabasca Falls, Jasper National Park



Athabasca River from the Highway, Jasper National Park

the bathhouse proper provides an extensive promenade for non-bathers and a fine view of the swimming pool and surroundings. This promenade also connects to the path leading to the main springs above the building, where visitors may investigate the source of the hot sulphur water. The office and caretaker's quarters are also located at this level.

The Miette Hot Springs are among the natural wonders of Jasper National Park, Alberta, and are situated in the Miette Range of the Rocky Mountains about sixteen miles by motor road from the eastern boundary of the park. The main springs, three in number, are among the hottest on the continent, the waters reaching a temperature of 126 degrees Fahrenheit where they issue from the rocks. The combined flow of the three springs is approximately 170,000 gallons every 24 hours.

A concession has been granted recently for the erection of a bungalow camp, which will be a great convenience for tourists.

Along with Banff National Park, Jasper National Park will offer skiing conditions of such a nature as to attract visitors from all parts of the world. A start has just been made, and members of the local skiing club are bubbling over with enthusiasm regarding the prospects.

Ski-ers can either spend a few days in the mountains, with plenty of fun sliding the slopes, and spending the nights in comfortable cabins, or staying in Jasper and enjoying the skiing on the slopes of Whistler and Signal Mountains. The snow conditions are excellent, and with fine accommodation always available in the town of Jasper, ski-ers have plenty of fun in store for them during the winter months.

**WATERTON LAKES**—The third of Alberta's national mountain parks is Waterton (220 square miles) situated in the south-west corner of the Province along the borderline between the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta. In fact, Waterton is in reality an extension of the famous Glacier National Park in Montana, and the parks have been created an international park, dedicated as such in 1932 by International Rotary in the cause of peace.

Waterton is one of the most enchanting spots in the Canadian Rockies, and is unique in the fact that it adjoins and merges with the romantic ranching country of the Alberta foothills.

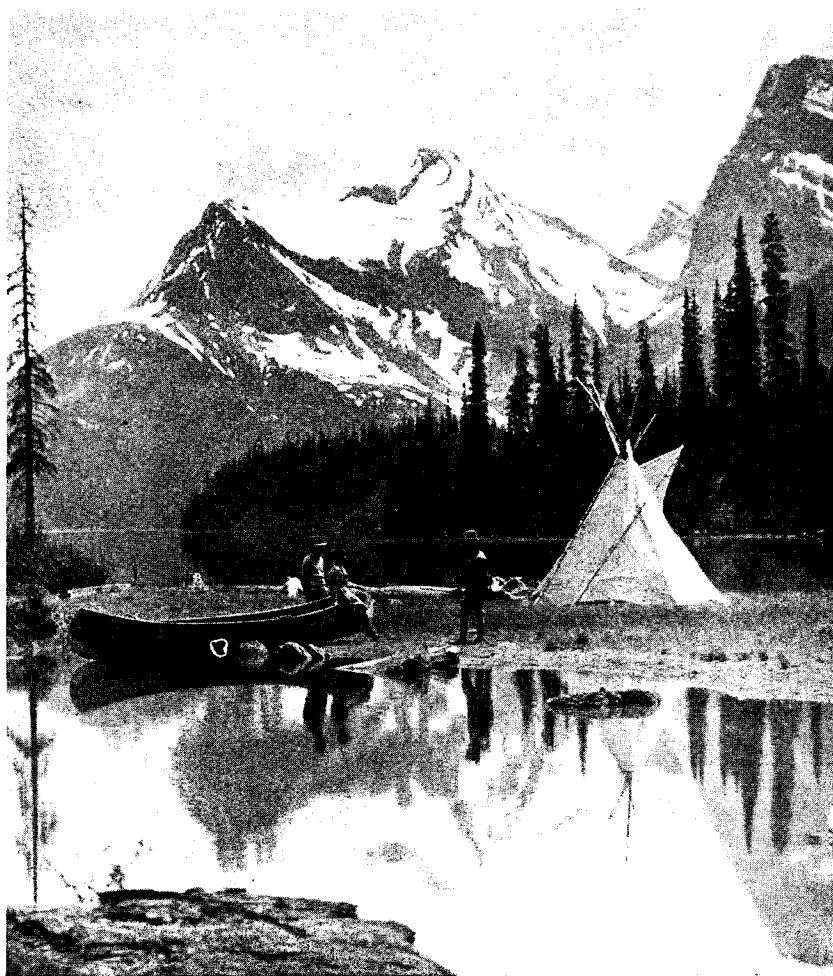
The park is connected by an all-weather highway with No. 1 Alberta Highway leading direct north from Babb, Montana, also by an all-weather highway directly northward from the park to Alberta Highway No. 3, the Trans-Canada route through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rockies. The nearest railway points are Cardston, centre of Alberta Mormonism and home of the million-dollar Mormon temple, and Pincher Creek, each about 35 miles distant, and each located on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A bus service operates to the park daily during the summer season from Cardston. An all-weather highway has been constructed which connects Waterton directly with Glacier National Park, and makes possible direct auto travel between the two parks without the necessity of going back through the port of entry at Carway and Babb.

There is an excellent hotel and camping accommodation in the park, and all the facilities for enjoying the various pleasures of a modern mountain resort. A beautiful sail on international waters is one of the chief attractions, as well as a number of motor drives to mountain lakes that are of unequalled beauty.

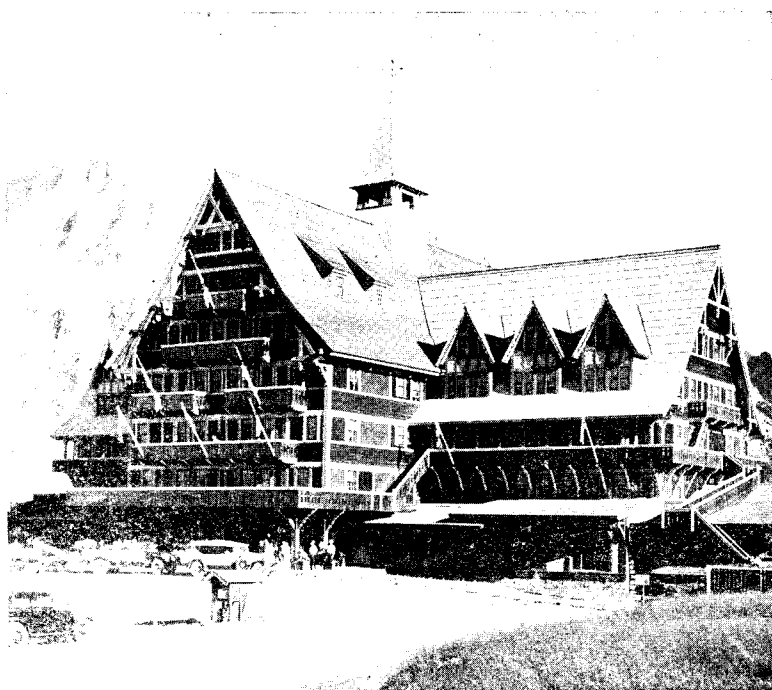
Visitors from the United States to Waterton Lakes National Park, crossing the Montana border, will save much time by entering through the summer customs port of Chief Mountain, instead of Carway. Chief Mountain is located on the new highway connecting Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta with Glacier National Park in Montana.

**ELK ISLAND**—Within an hour's motor ride from Edmonton, on No. 15 highway, lies Canada's second largest animal reserve, Elk Island National Park.

The park is surrounded by thirty-four miles of nine-strand, buffalo-proof wire fence, and has many beautiful small lakes including Tawayak, Little Tawayak, Oster, Paul, Long and Astotin. The scenery is considerably enhanced by small islands situated in the lakes and these include Elk Island, to which the park owes its name.



Maligne Lake from the Narrows, Jasper National Park



Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park

Of special interest to the sight-seers is the large herd of buffalo roaming in the park. Do not miss seeing these, as they are typical of the early herds that roamed over the open plains of Alberta in the earlier days.

Lovers of golf will find an excellent nine-hole course, approximately 3,000 yards in length, at Sandy Beach. The par is 35. The greens are grass greens and the course is of a sporty nature, being located in well-wooded undulating country.

**PARK FEES**—A fee of \$2.00 for a seasonal motor license is charged all motorists entering the Banff and Jasper Parks in Alberta, and the Kootenay and Yoho Parks in British Columbia. This motor license carries complimentary camping privileges on the regular camp-grounds in all National Parks during the thirty days immediately following the date of issue. This license is also reciprocal in any of the four parks mentioned above. However, a motorist wishing to camp in parks other than Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho, must obtain a regular camping permit, issued for the sum of \$1.00, covering a period of thirty days immediately following the date of

issue. This camping permit is also reciprocal in any National Park for this period.

Motorists entering the Waterton Lakes Park, who later intend to visit parks where a motor license is necessary, may secure this license at Waterton on payment of \$2.00, thus obviating the purchase of the \$1.00 camping permit as well.

## Invitation

Come to the National Parks of Alberta, this land of evergreen, and enjoy a care-free holiday; drink in the cooling draughts which the richly-endowed goddess of nature offers you, for here is all that contributes to a soul-satisfying holiday.

You are invited to enjoy the bright sunny days and cool nights, ride the trails, climb the mountains, enjoy winter sports, boat, bathe and fish in its lakes and rivers, golf on the finest links in the world, and view the wild animals that roamed the plains, in their new homes.

**ALL THIS AND MORE WILL BE FOUND IN  
THE NATIONAL PARKS OF ALBERTA**



Upper Waterton Lakes from Mt. Crondell, Waterton Lakes National Park



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# Canoe Trips in Alberta

## JASPER TO ATHABASKA LANDING

The canoeist who follows the Athabaska River from Jasper to Athabaska Landing will graduate from the novice class, if he has not already done so. The first part of the journey is through the mountains and foothills, then follow long clear stretches of river and portions where the islands are thickly dotted, splitting the current into many channels. There are quite a number of rapids but these are of a character that need cause no alarm to careful canoeists. Several

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE TO EDMONTON AND LAKE WINNIPEG

Those who have taken this trip down the Saskatchewan River, report that while it is enjoyable, it is also strenuous.

## SUMMIT LAKE TO PEACE RIVER

A very interesting trip is from Summit Lake near Fort George, B.C., via the Pack and Parsnip rivers to Finlay Forks, and thence down the Peace River.

## PEACE RIVER TO McMURRAY

The Peace River carries the canoeist northward past Fort Vermilion and Red River Post, then along the southern boundary of Wood Buffalo Park and on to Lake Athabaska. Crossing this lake the Athabaska River is ascended south-erly to McMurray.

## McMURRAY TO THE PAS

Following the Churchill River and a string of lakes and streams, the canoeist passes through many waterways and treads many of the trails worn by the fur traders and Indians for hundreds of years. The route crosses the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and though it was once well travelled it is now difficult to secure guides that are familiar with the route from end to end. The most satisfactory procedure is to make the trip in stages, engaging guides from post to post.

The Clearwater River is first followed, then the Methy portage is crossed to Methy Lake. The Methy River is followed to Peter Pond and Isle a' la Croix Lake, then the Churchill River with its many lakelike expansions forms the course for the next two hundred miles. The route leaves the Churchill at Frog portage and enters a chain of lakes and streams leading to Cumberland House and the Saskatchewan River which winds down to the Pas.

Many interesting spots are located on this route, and trout, pike and pickerel may be caught. Game and wildfowl may also be had in season.

Further information regarding these trips can be secured from the Provincial Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.



sizeable streams are tributary to this portion of the Athabaska and open up a way to regions of excellent fishing and sport.

A very popular trip is north from Entrance through Jarvis and Gregg Lakes, down Hay River to Berland River, and thence to the Athabaska River.

## LOVETT TO ENTWISTLE

The Pembina River carries the canoeist through a region wooded with jackpine, spruce and poplar. Trout, grayling and jackfish are plentiful, also geese, teal and mallards. No portages. Good camp sites and unsurpassed scenery add to the enjoyment of this trip.

# Hotel and Camp Accommodation

The mountain resorts of Alberta are particularly well provided with hotel accommodation, some of the most luxuriously appointed hotels on the continent being found there.

## BANFF NATIONAL PARK

At Banff is the famous Banff Springs Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lake Louise the palatial Chateau also operated by the Canadian Pacific. Banff also has the following hotels, well appointed: The Cascade, The King Edward, The Mount Royal, The Grand View Villa,

and The Homstead, Lake Louise, in addition to the Chateau, has the Deer Lodge.

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

At Jasper Park is the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, also the Athabasca, the Pyramid, and the Astoria.

## WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

At Waterton Lakes are the Waterton Lakes hotels and chalets.

## CALGARY

The Palliser, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; also The York, The Yale, The Wales, The Alexandra, The Braemar Lodge, The King Edward, The Empress, The Noble, The St. Regis, The Royal, The Arlington, The Carlton, The Victoria, The Cecil, The Colonial, The Dominion, The Empire, The Imperial, The Lethbridge Union, The National, The Palace, The Queen's, The Shamrock, The St. Louis, The Ritz, etc.

## EDMONTON

The Macdonald, operated by the Canadian National Railways; The New Corona, The King Edward, The Royal George, The Seikirk, The Cecil, The Alberta, The Alexandra, The Abbey, The Brunswick, The Campbell, The Castle, The Collier, The Commercial, The Empire, The Empress, The International, The Leland, The Fairview, The National, The New Edmonton, The Queen's, The Raymond, The Richelieu, The Ritz, The Roseberry Villa Temperance Hotel, The Royal Albert, The Senate, The Springer, The St. Elmo, The Strand, The Strathcona, The St. Regis, The Transit, The Western, The Yale, etc.

## LETHBRIDGE

The Marquis, The Alexandra, The Lethbridge, The Arlington, The Dallas, The Coaldale, The Garden, The King's, The Windsor.

## MEDICINE HAT

The Assiniboia, The Cecil, The American, The Corona, The Cosmopolitan, The Royal.

Practically all the towns in the Province are well equipped with hotels.

## Auto Camps

All auto camps in Alberta are required to be licensed and approved by the town planning supervisor of the Provincial Government.



In all the glory of his race, as it was displayed in tribal costume of 1877, Chief Jacob wo-Young Men surveys the mountains which his fathers roamed

The following camps, located at the under-mentioned places, are equipped with a supply of wood, stove and cook-house equipment, which reaches greater pretensions in the larger centres.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 1 (Going North)**—Cardston, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Calgary, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Bowden, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet, Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake, Faust, Peace River.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 2 (Going West)**—Medicine Hat, Basano, Calgary, Banff (Castle Mountain, etc.), Lake Louise.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 3 (Going South-west)**—Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Coleman.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 4—Lethbridge.**

**ON HIGHWAY No. 9 (Going Northeast)**—Drumheller, Hanna.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 11—Sylvan Lake.**

**ON HIGHWAY No. 12 (Going South-east)**—Lacombe, Stettler, Castor, Coronation.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 13—(Going East and South-east)**—Camrose, Hardisty, Provost.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 14 (Going South-east)**—Edmonton, Tofield, Holden, Viking, Wainwright, Chauvin.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 16 (Going West)**—Lloydminster, Vermilion, Innisfree, Vegreville, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Seba Beach, Edson, Jasper Park.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 20 (Going West)**—Lacombe, Gull Lake.

**ON HIGHWAY No. 23—Barons.**

A small fee is charged at the larger camps.

### TEA HOUSES AND ALPINE HUTS

Tea houses in the Rockies are comfortably furnished buildings with covered verandahs, built for the accommodation of trail hikers or riders to relax for short periods while on the trail.

Alpine Huts are erected in the Rockies for the accommodation and convenience of mountaineers. Huts are furnished with cots, bedding, stove, firewood, kitchen utensils, etc., but have no one in charge.

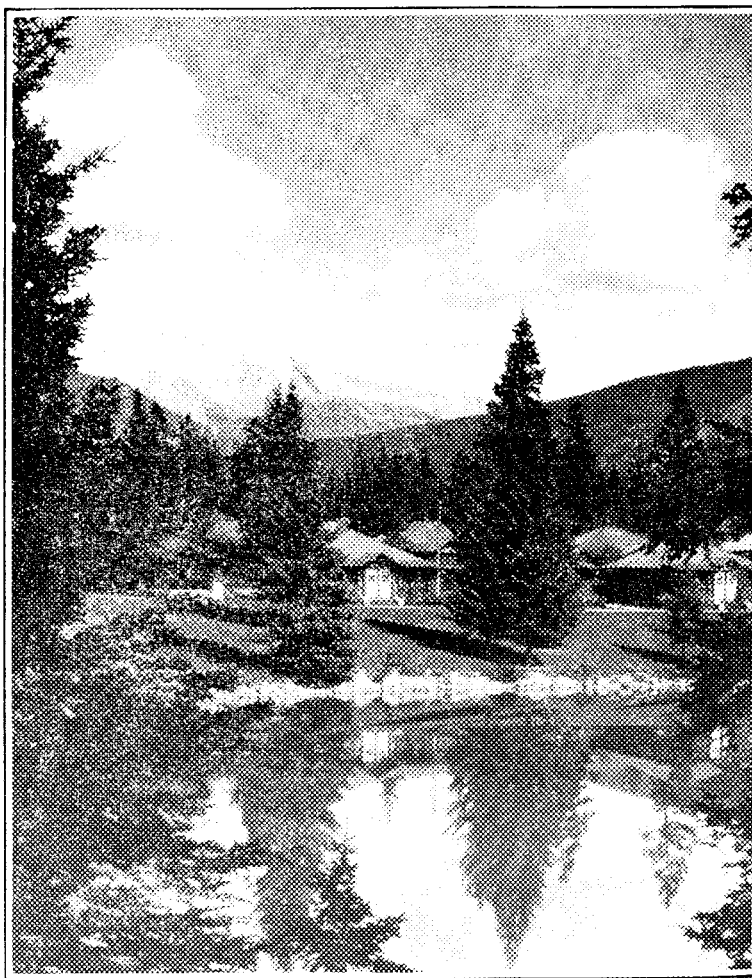
### BUNGALOW CAMPS

Bungalow Camps provide moderately-priced accommodation for tourists at attractive scenic points in the Canadian Rockies and elsewhere. These consist of small living and sleeping bungalows clustered around a larger building containing kitchen, dining and lounging rooms, the latter with an open fire-

place. All the buildings are one storey, of rustic design, and of frame or log construction. Each of the camps has been located so as to make accessible Alpine districts of exceptional beauty. While the meals are good and substantial, and the beds most comfortable, the rates are very moderate.

The principal bungalow camps of Alberta are to be found in the Rockies at Castle Mountain, Moraine Lake, and other mountain resorts. A concession has also been granted recently for the erection of a bungalow camp at Miette Hot Springs, Jasper National Park.

At Mount Assiniboine, 40 miles south of Banff, there have been some cabins constructed for the accommodation of tourists. These are not as well equipped as the bungalow camps, but they are nevertheless comfortable. Mount Assiniboine is a two days' ride from Banff by pack horse.



Jasper Park Lodge



## Alberta's Lake Resorts

In addition to its Rocky Mountain attractions, Alberta holds much that is of interest to the tourist. There are a dozen or more large lakes in the province at which attractive summer resorts have been established, and most of these are accessible by motor or by train.

### LAKE RESORTS

The more prominent of the lake resorts and their locations are as follows:

**GULL LAKE**—10 miles west of Lacombe, Highway No. 1 to Lacombe, Highway No. 20 to Lake.

**SYLVAN LAKE**—Highway No. 1 to Red Deer, Highway No. 11 to Lake.

**COOKING LAKE**—25 miles east of Edmonton, Highway No. 14.

**COLD LAKE**—200 miles north-east of Edmonton, C.N.R. Train, local roads.

**LAC LA BICHE**—140 miles north-east of Edmonton, Northern Alberta railway trains, local roads.

**ALBERTA BEACH, LAC STE. ANNE**—50 miles west of Edmonton, Highways No. 16 and 17.

**SEBA BEACH, LAKE WABAMUN**—60 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

**EDMONTON BEACH**—22 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

**PIGEON LAKE**—60 miles south-west of Edmonton, Highway No. 1 to Millet, then local road west. Highway No. 1 to Wetaskiwin, then gravelled highway west to lake, 26 miles.

### OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

**WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK**—120 miles east of Edmonton on the C.N.R.; has the largest herd of Buffalo in the world—over 6,000 living under original conditions of the plains. Area of park, 110,000 acres. This is also the centre of the Wainwright Oil Field now being developed.

**ELK ISLAND PARK**—36 miles east of Edmonton.

**DINOSAUR REMAINS**—Red Deer Valley at Berriot Ferry via Airdrie, Irricana, Beiseker, Carbon; 90 miles from Calgary via Red Trail to Beiseker.

**E. P. RANCH**—Alberta home of the Duke of Windsor, 60 miles south of Calgary, Highway No. 1 to High River, thence west to Ranch.

**THE CARDSTON TEMPLE**—The only Mormon Temple in Canada is located at Cardston, a beautiful little town in the foothills near Waterton Lakes. This is the centre of the Canadian Mormon settlement, and a very imposing structure of marble and granite has been erected.

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# Bird Sanctuaries in Alberta

## BENDICK'S BIRD SANCTUARY

Three miles south of Leduc, four miles east.

## LITTLE RED DEER SANCTUARY

Bird and game sanctuary, with auto camp. Nine miles west of Innisfail.

## INGLEWOOD BIRD SANCTUARY, CALGARY

Located at the east end of Ninth Avenue, or just three miles east from the centre of the City of Calgary. The Trans-Canada Highway passes along the north end of the Sanctuary, and the fifteen-acre feeding area, where most of the birds can readily be seen, is but a short distance from this highway on the west side of the Bow River.

Canada Geese, Hutchings Geese, Snow Geese, Blue Geese, and White-fronted Geese may be seen in the Sanctuary together with Mallards, Pin-Tail, Gadwell, Gold-eye, Green-winged Teal, Lesser Scaup, American Grebe, and in fact, examples of nearly all our water-fowl have from time to time visited this Sanctuary, including a few of the rare Trumpeter Swans.

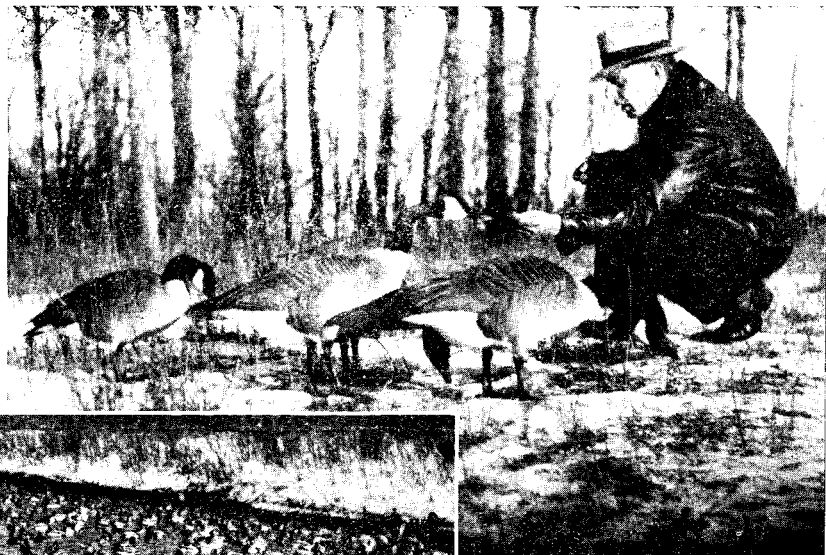
These very fine specimens of wild life have become very tame, as can be seen from the picture, where Mr. George Pickering, the caretaker, is feeding some of the Geese.

For the last eight years, from three to five thousand birds have been wintered at the Sanctuary, and last year 2,000 school children, in classes with their teachers, visited the Sanctuary for nature study. These tame birds

also attract a great number of tourists. In one year more than 10,000 visitors from all parts of the world registered at this very interesting Sanctuary.

The work done in this Sanctuary was of such public importance that an Order-in-Council was passed in June, 1929, granting fifty-eight acres on the west side of the Bow River as a Federal Bird Sanctuary, and was later extended in April, 1932, to take in an additional area on the east side of the river, bringing the total area up to four hundred acres with approximately one and a half miles of the Bow River in addition to the half-mile spring lake, having varying depths up to thirty feet and a uniform temperature never colder than forty-four degrees, summer or winter.

The owner of this Sanctuary is Major W. J. S. Walker, who along with his honoured father, the late Col. Walker, have performed a great public service in the conservation of wild life. Major Walker is assisted in his work by Mr. George Pickering, an outstanding naturalist.



Top—Wild Canadian Geese at Inglewood Bird Sanctuary.



Left—Wild Ducks Enjoying a Swim at the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary.



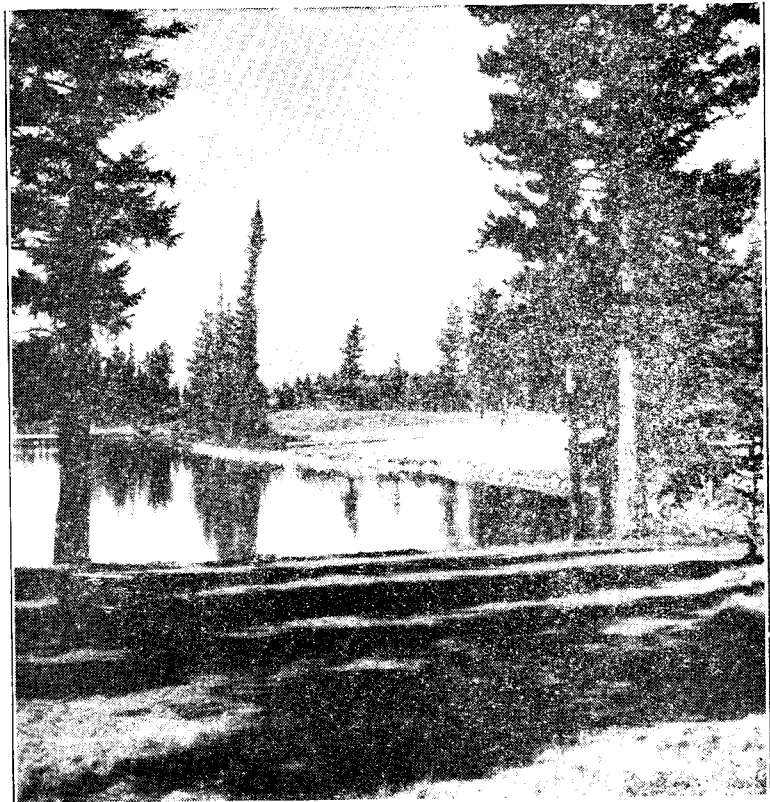
# Principal Golf Clubs in Alberta

The visitor to Alberta will find plenty of opportunity to indulge his desire for golf. Excellent courses at the mountain resorts, cities, and larger towns provide opportunities unexcelled on the continent. The long summer days provide the greatest number of golfing hours to be found anywhere, and a holiday spent golfing is a "sure health investment." Plan to visit the following principal golf clubs at:

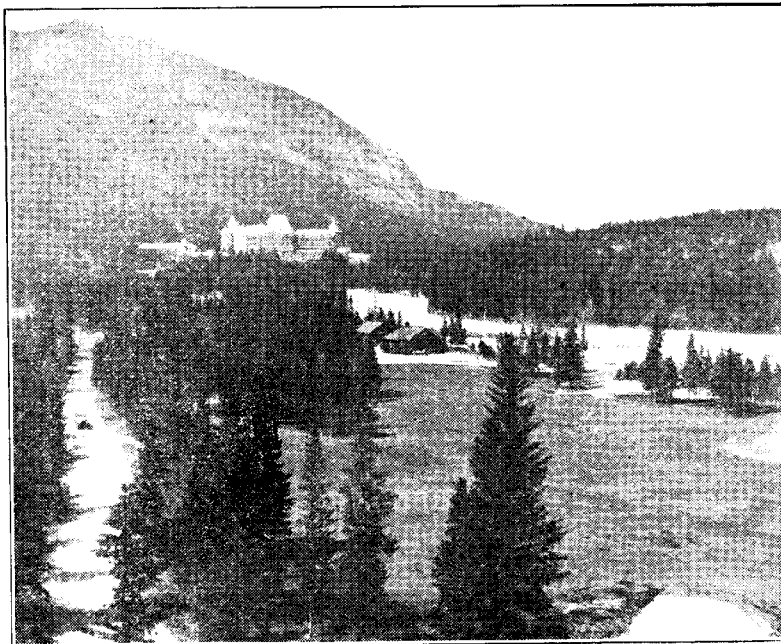
**Banff.** Banff Springs Golf Club; Bashaw, Bassano, Bentley, Blackie (Mountain View), Blairmore, Crow's Nest Pass, Brooks.

**Calgary:** Beaver Golf Club, Bowness Golf Club, Golf and Country Club, Earl Grey Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Regal Golf Club, St. Andrews Golf Club.

**Camrose,** Victoria Park Golf Club; **Carman-**gay, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Claresholm, Craigmyle, Drumheller.



Fourteenth Hole, Jasper Park Lodge Golf Course



The Banff Golf Course and Third Fairway

**Edmonton:** Golf and Country Club, Municipal Golf Club, Highlands Golf Club, Mayfair Golf Club, Prince Rupert Golf Club.

Elk Island National Park Golf Course.

Gadsby, Grande Prairie (Richmond Hill Golf and Country Club), Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Hughenden, Innisfail.

Jasper National Park Lodge Golf Club.

Lacombe, Lethbridge, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Macleod.

Medicine Hat: Connaught Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Golf and Country Club.

Nanton, Nordegg, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Provost, Red Deer, Stavely, Stettler, Strathmore, Taber, Trochu, Vermilion, Veteran, Vulcan, Wainwright.

Waterton Lakes National Park Golf Club.

Wayne, Wetaskiwin, Youngstown.



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## Ports of Entry

### FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO ALBERTA

Aden, Cardston, Carway, Coutts, Twin Lakes, Waterton  
Lakes, Chief Mountain, Wild Horse.

### FROM ALBERTA INTO THE UNITED STATES

Gateway, Rossville, Peigean, Peskan,  
Sweet Grass, Havre.

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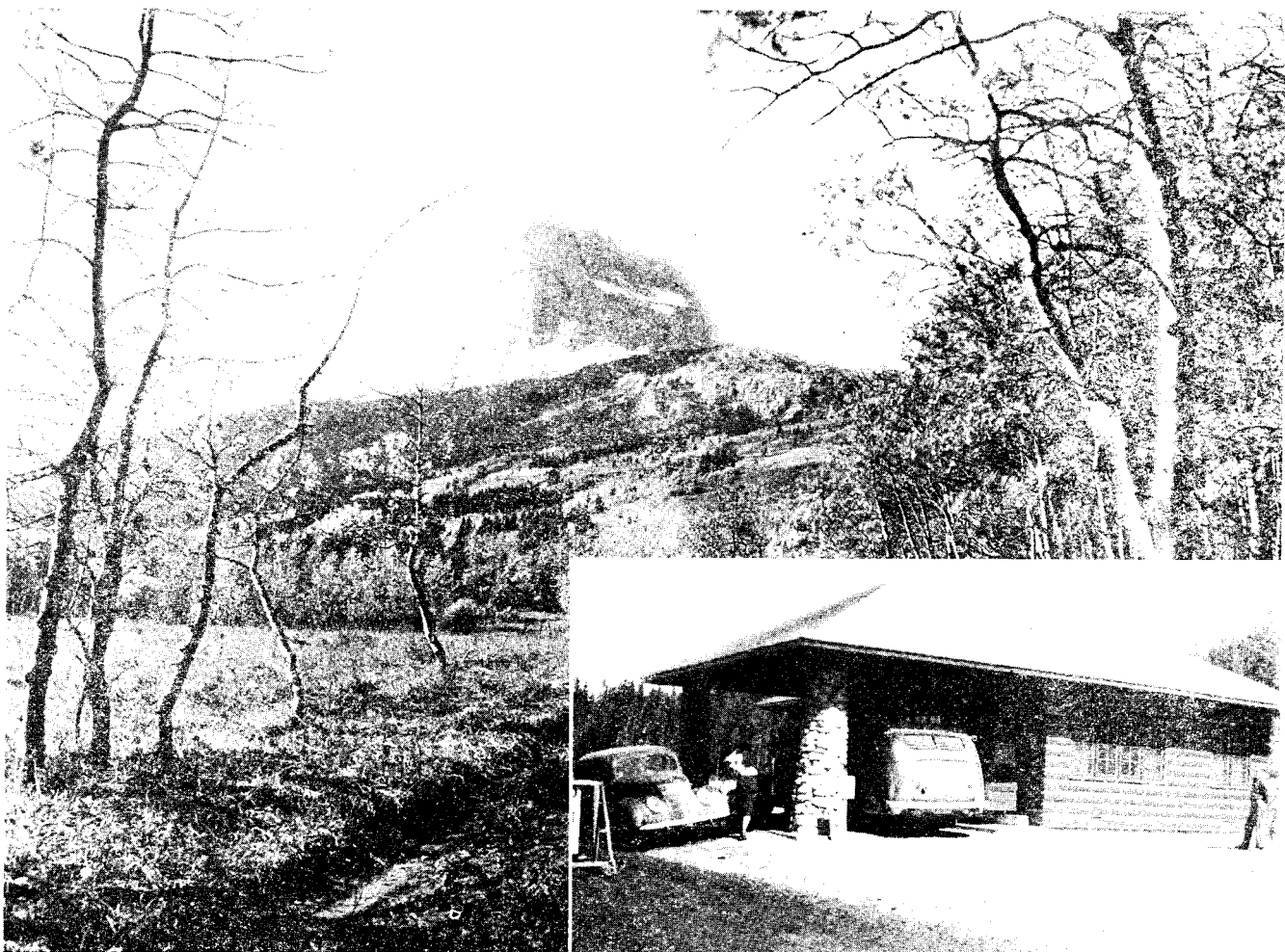
### CHIEF MOUNTAIN, ALBERTA

The Highest Customs Office in Canada

Situated at an altitude of 5,649 feet above sea level, the new Customs-Excise building at Chief Mountain, Alberta, is located on the new highway connecting Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta with Glacier National Park in Montana, the combined park system being known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The new station is about twenty miles west of Carway, and is a busy point of entry

and exit for tourist travel during the summer months. It was opened in the year 1936, and between May 15th, 1937, and October 15th, 1937, 14,289 automobiles inward and outward were registered. Passengers carried numbered 52,233.

The natural beauty of the mountain and lake scenery adjacent to the highway, apart from its convenience, makes this a very popular route for tourists.



# Alberta Mileage Tables

Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)
<b>HIGHWAY No. 1</b>		<b>HIGHWAY No. 2</b>		<b>HIGHWAY No. 9</b>		<b>HIGHWAY No. 16</b>	
0 Carway .....	915	0 Saskatchewan No. 1....	355	0 Junc. Highway No. 2..	206	0 Lloydminster .....	421
16 Cardston .....	899	1 Walsh .....	354	22 Irricana .....	184	(Saskatchewan bound-	
17 Junc. Highway No. 5..	898	34 MEDICINE HAT .....	321	29 Beiseker .....	177	17 Kitscoty .....	404
(Waterton Lakes west		60 Suffield .....	295	30 Junc. Highway No. 21	176	29 Islay .....	392
32 miles by No. 5)		102 Brooks .....	253	46 Junc. Highway to		43 Vermilion .....	378
55 Macleod .....	860	113 Duchess .....	242	Carbon .....	160	59 Manville .....	382
81 Claresholm .....	834	141 Bassano .....	214	70 DRUMHELLER .....	136	68 Minburn .....	353
106 Nanton .....	809	172 Gleichen .....	183	98 Delia .....	108	79 Innisfree .....	342
118 Junction road to E.P.		205 Junc. Highway No. 24	150	104 Craigmyle .....	102	86 Ranfurly .....	335
Ranch (west 26 miles)	797	211 Junc. Highway No. 9..	144	117 Hanna .....	89	105 Vegreville .....	316
124 High River .....	791	229 CALGARY .....	126	151 Youngstown .....	55	120 Mundare .....	301
139 Okotoks .....	776	250 Cochrane .....	105	165 Chinook .....	41	133 Junc. Highway No. 15	288
Junction Highway No.		287 Kananaskis .....	68	170 Cereal .....	36	146 Lamont .....	275
7 (Turner Valley oil		314 Banff .....	41	185 Oyen .....	21	167 Fort Saskatchewan ..	254
fields 15 miles west)		332 Junction Windermere	23	199 Sibbald .....	7	186 EDMONTON .....	235
152 Junc. Highway No. 22	763	Highway .....		206 Alaskan .....	0	212 Edmonton Beach, 2½	
(Turner Valley 22		351 Lake Louise .....	4			miles south .....	209
miles by No. 22)		355 The Great Divide .....	0			216 Junc. Highway No. 17	205
163 CALGARY .....	752	<b>HIGHWAY No. 3</b>		<b>HIGHWAY No. 10</b>		(Alberta Beach 14	
(Junc. here with No.		0 MEDICINE HAT .....	217	0 DRUMHELLER .....	8	miles north)	
2 to Banff and Lake		38 Bow Island .....	179	4 Rosedale .....	4	225 Kapasiwin Beach, 2½	
Louise)		74 Taber .....	143	8 Wayne .....	0	miles south .....	198
192 Crossfield .....	723	97 Coaldale .....	120	<b>HIGHWAY No. 11</b>		237 Seba Beach, 2 M.S....	184
204 Carstairs .....	711	109 LETHBRIDGE .....	108	0 Junc. Highway No. 1..	108	241 Gainford (Lake Isle)..	180
213 Didsbury .....	702	112 Junc. Highway to Iron	105	11 Sylvan Lake .....	97	252 Evansburg .....	169
224 Olds .....	691	Springs .....		50 Rocky Mtn. House....	58	317 Edson .....	104
237 Bowden .....	678	(Gravelled highway to		67 Horburg .....	41	390 Jasper Park Boundary	31
246 Innisfail .....	669	Iron Springs, 25 miles)		95 Stolberg .....	13	421 Jasper .....	0
266 RED DEER .....	649	123 Junc. Highway No. 23	94	108 Brazeau .....	0	<b>HIGHWAY No. 17</b>	
270 Junc. Highway No. 11	645	142 Macleod .....	75	<b>HIGHWAY No. 12</b>		See Highway No. 16	
(Sylvan Lake 30 miles		171 Pincher .....	46	0 Lacombe .....	191	<b>HIGHWAY No. 18</b>	
west)		(Waterton Lakes		13 Clive .....	178	0 Junc. Highway No. 1..	33
282 Lacombe .....	633	south 39 miles by		26 Alix .....	165	8 Westlock .....	25
Junc. Highway No. 20		No. 6)		32 Junc. Highway No. 21	159	33 Barrhead .....	0
(Gull Lake 17 miles		188 Lundbreck .....	29	42 Erskine .....	149	<b>HIGHWAY No. 19</b>	
west)		202 Frank .....	28	50 Stettler .....	141	0 WETASKIWIN .....	26
300 Ponoka .....	615	203 Blairmore .....	14	88 Castor .....	103	26 Pigeon Lake .....	0
322 WETASKIWIN .....	593	207 Coleman .....	10	110 Coronation .....	81	<b>HIGHWAY No. 20</b>	
Junc. Highway No. 19		217 Crownsnest, B.C.,	0	146 Consort .....	45	0 Lacombe .....	25
(Pigeon Lake 26 miles		Boundary .....		156 Monitor .....	35	8 Gull Lake .....	17
west)		<b>HIGHWAY No. 4</b>		191 Compeer .....	0	14 Bentley .....	11
344 Leduc .....	571	0 LETHBRIDGE .....	76	<b>HIGHWAY No. 13</b>		25 Sylvan Lake .....	0
365 EDMONTON .....	550	20 Stirling .....	56	0 WETASKIWIN .....	172	<b>HIGHWAY No. 21</b>	
(Junc. here with No.		30 New Dayton .....	46	26 Camrose .....	146	0 Junc. Highway No. 9..	87
16 to Jasper Park)		48 Warner .....	28	52 Daysland .....	120	8 Acme .....	79
373 St. Albert .....	542	62 Milk River .....	14	61 Strome .....	111	17 Junc. with Highway	
385 Morinville .....	530	76 Coutts (U. S. Boun-	0	70 Killam .....	102	to Carbon .....	70
413 Clyde .....	502	dary) .....		77 Sedgewick .....	95	21 Swallow .....	66
Junc. Highway No. 18		<b>HIGHWAY No. 5</b>		84 Loughheed .....	88	33 Three Hills .....	54
(to Westlock and		0 Junction No. 1.....	32	96 Hardisty .....	76	42 Trochu .....	45
Barrhead)		14 Mountain View .....	18	129 Czar .....	43	54 Elnora, 2 miles E....	33
461 Athabasca .....	454	32 Waterton .....	0	159 Provost .....	13	68 Delburne .....	19
510 Smith .....	405	<b>HIGHWAY No. 6</b>		172 Macklin .....	0	87 Junc. Highway No. 12	0
545 Slave Lake .....	370	0 Pincher .....	39	<b>HIGHWAY No. 14</b>		<b>HIGHWAY No. 23</b>	
633 High Prairie .....	282	34 Junc. Highway No. 5..	5	0 EDMONTON .....	179	0 Junc. Highway No. 3..	91
666 McLennan .....	249	39 Waterton .....	0	25 South Cooking Lake..	154	16 Barons .....	75
675 Donnelly .....	240	<b>HIGHWAY No. 7</b>		45 Tofteld .....	134	27 Carmangay .....	64
714 Peace River .....	201	0 Okotoks .....	15	66 Holden .....	113	36 Champion .....	55
766 Fairview .....	149	15 Turner Valley .....	0	75 Bruce .....	104	51 Vulcan .....	40
790 Dunvegan .....	125	<b>HIGHWAY No. 8</b>		91 Viking .....	88	63 Junc. Highway No. 24	28
807 Spirit River .....	108	0 CALGARY .....	9	118 Irma .....	61	75 Blackie (3 miles N.)..	16
851 Grande Prairie .....	64	9 Bowness Park .....	0	136 Wainwright (Buffalo	43	91 High River .....	0
865 Wembley .....	50			Park) .....	0	<b>HIGHWAY No. 24</b>	
879 Beaverlodge .....	36			179 Chauvin .....	0	0 Junc. Highway No. 23	44
915 B. C. Boundary .....	0			<b>HIGHWAY No. 15</b>		12 Mossleigh .....	32
				0 EDMONTON .....	40	28 Carseland .....	16
				30 Entrance Elk Island	10	44 Junc. Highway No. 2..	0
				Park .....	10	<b>HIGHWAY No. 25</b>	
				40 Junc. Highway No. 16	0	0 Cardston .....	55
						17 Spring Coulee .....	38
						31 Magrath .....	24
						55 LETHBRIDGE .....	0

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# Edmonton's "Diamond Jubilee"

## Exhibition

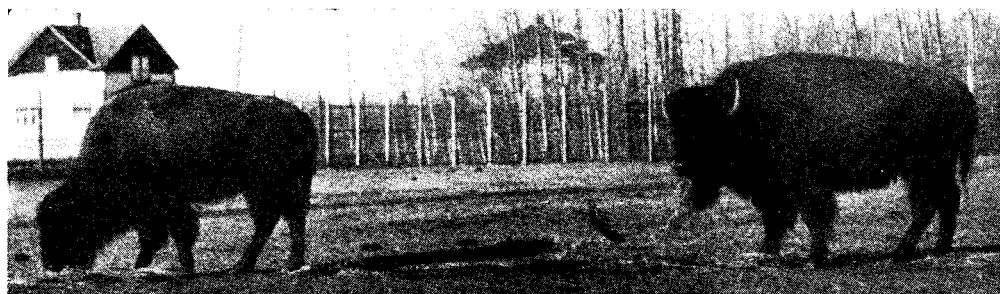
July 18th to 23rd, 1938



This Great Event Provides the Show Window for the Greatest Mixed Farming District in Canada. The Land of World Championships in Grains.

Marvellous Entertainment Programme. Running Races Every Day — Pari-Mutuel System. Magnificent Competitive and Commercial Exhibits.

THE COUNTRY'S FINEST LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS WILL BE ON DISPLAY



Buffalo in Edmonton Zoo, Adjoining Edmonton Exhibition Grounds

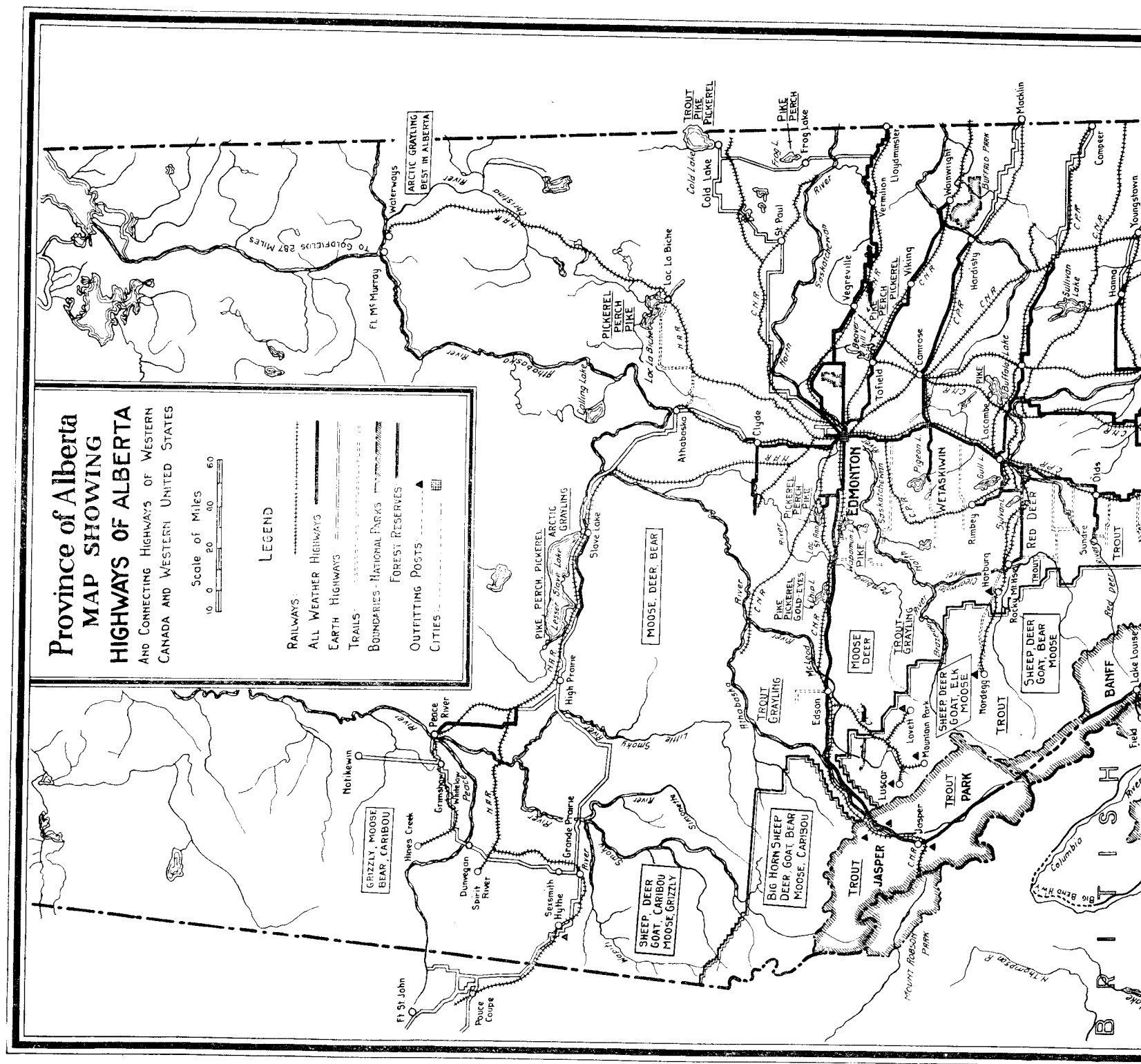
CITY AND COUNTRY MEET AT THE EDMONTON EXHIBITION

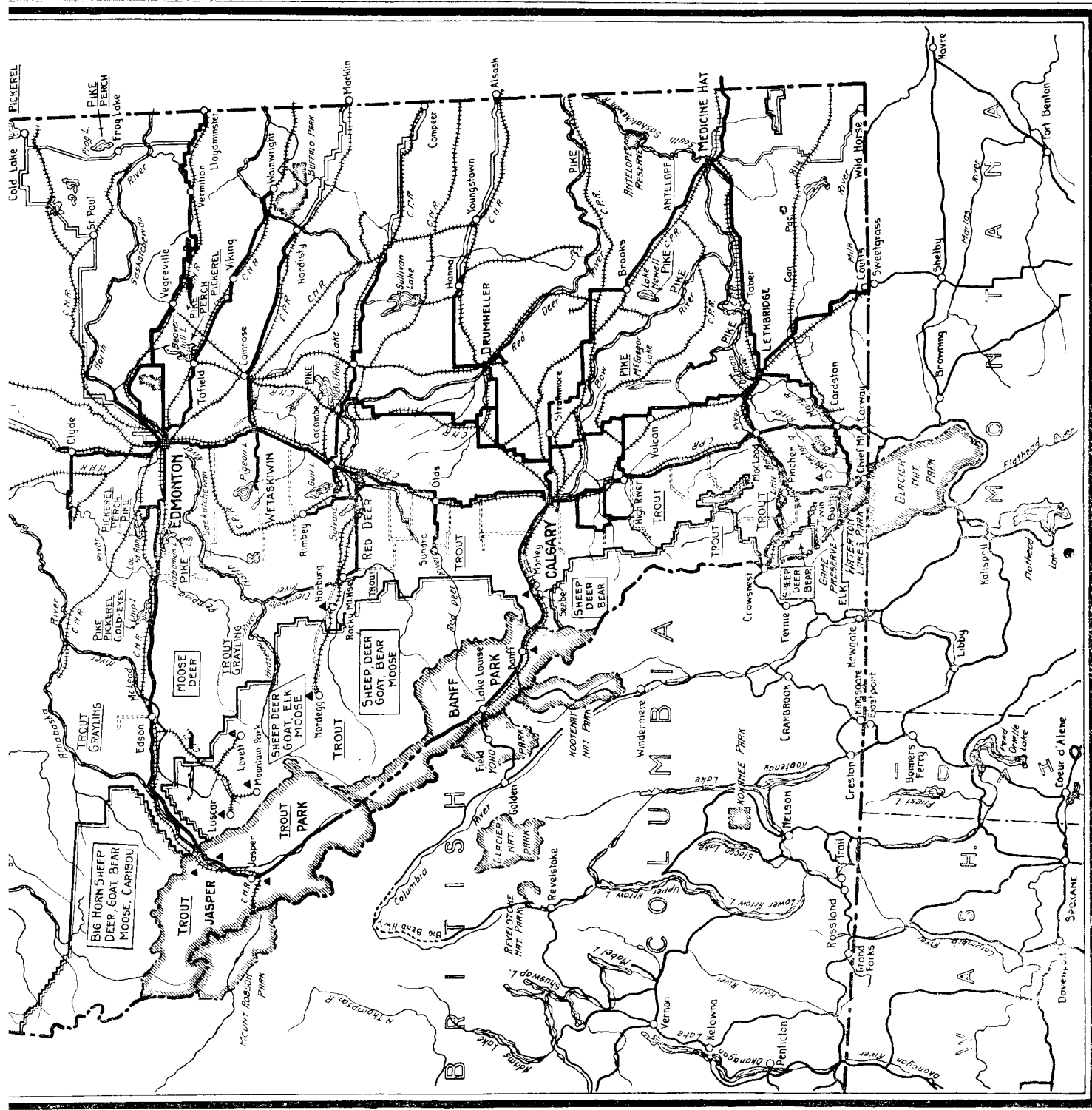
Tuesday, July 19th, Spectacular Street Parade: Gorgeously Decorated Floats, Huge Broadway Balloons. Fifteen Bands, Many Other Features.

Plan your vacation to see Edmonton's Jubilee Exhibition and Beautiful Jasper Park. First-class hotels and modern auto camps.

## 1879 - Diamond Jubilee Year - 1938

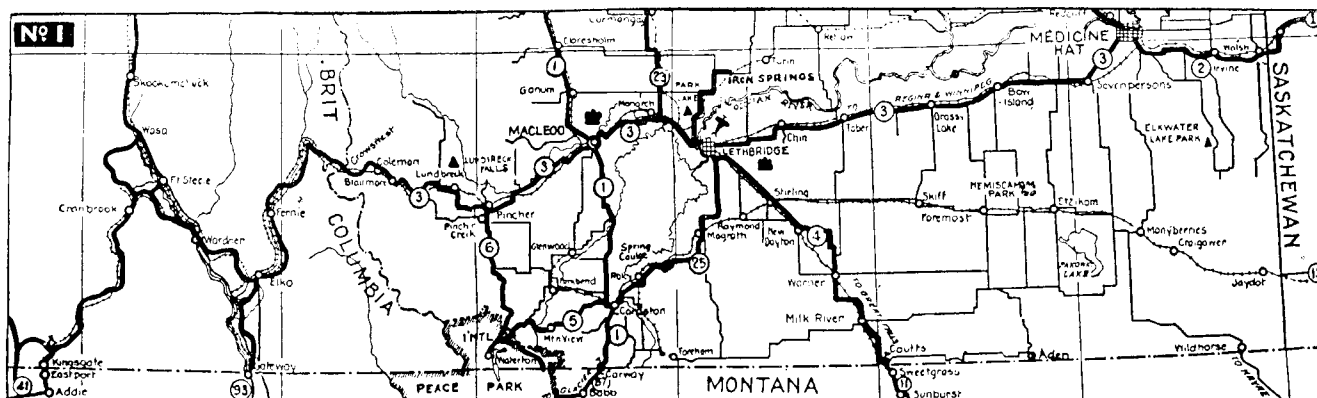
# Alberta, Land of Snow-Capped Mountains and Opalescent Lakes





## Sunny Alberta, Where Mountain and Prairie Meet

## Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Waterton Lakes Park, Crow's Nest Pass to British Columbia



ZONE MAP No. 1 shows the extreme southern portion of Alberta, adjacent to the International Boundary, and indicates the main highway entrances from Montana and Glacier National Park on the south, and from Eastern Canada through Saskatchewan on the east, and British Columbia on the west.

Highway No. 1 commences at Carway, the port of entry from the U.S.A. just north of Babb, Mont., and passes through the district of Cardston into the beautiful National Park of Waterton Lakes. The highway then proceeds northward from Cardston to MacLeod, and Claresholm, and further north to Calgary (Zone Map No. 2).

Another port of entry from Montana is at Coutts, from which Highway No. 4 leads north to the City of Lethbridge (description, page 24).

In the year 1936 a new port of entry from Montana was opened for the summer months. It is named "Chief Mountain," and is situated about 20 miles west of Carway, on the new highway connecting Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta with Glacier National Park in Montana.

Highway No. 3 commences at Medicine Hat (description, page 24), and runs southwest to Lethbridge. West from Lethbridge it continues to MacLeod, and goes into the foothills, past Pincher Creek and Lundbreck Falls into Crow's Nest Pass. The road goes on through the pass into British Columbia, connecting with the highway south into Idaho. Some very beautiful scenery is seen on this route.

Highway No. 23 runs north from No. 3, providing an alternate route towards Calgary. The highway is gravelled from Medicine Hat to MacLeod, 142 miles, bituminous surfaced from MacLeod to Pincher

Creek, 29 miles, and gravelled the remainder of the distance to the British Columbia boundary, 46 miles.

Highway No. 6 from Pincher to Waterton Lakes Park, bituminous surfaced 32 miles.

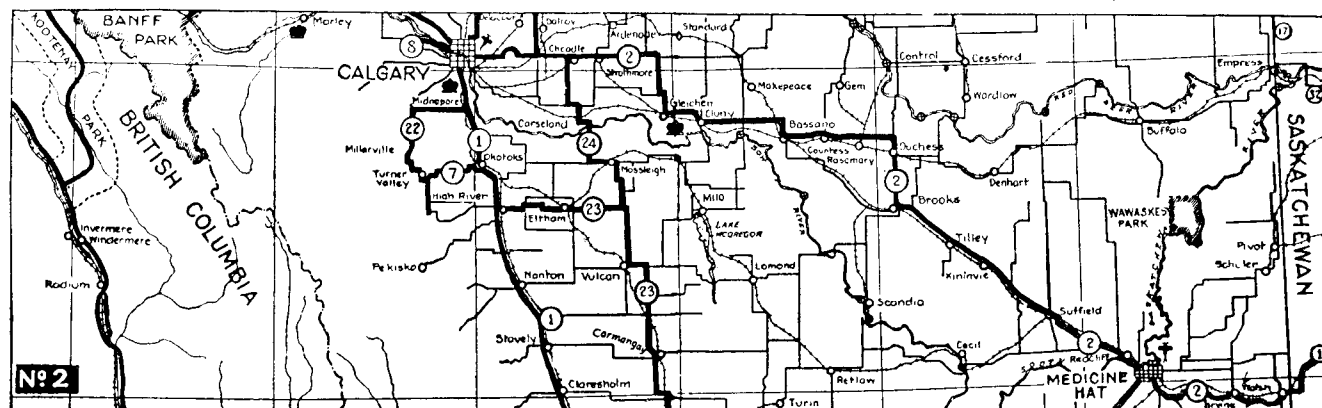
ZONE MAP No. 2 covers the section of Southern Alberta lying immediately north of the territory in Zone Map No. 1. This territory is also noted for its great wheat producing capacity, its irrigation areas, the foothill ranches, and the Turner Valley Oil Fields, all converging upon Calgary.

Tourists coming from Winnipeg, Regina or Moose Jaw, enter the province on Highway No. 2, just east of Medicine Hat, and continue through Brooks, Bassano, Gleichen, Strathmore to Calgary.

Coming from the south, a continuance is shown of Highways No. 1 and 23, leading from MacLeod and Lethbridge through Claresholm and Carmangay. At High River, a diversion can be made to see the famous E. P. Ranch (26 miles west), and coming on to Okotoks, the tourist may take Highways No. 7 and 22 for the circle drive through the Turner Valley oil fields, the greatest of Canada's petroleum fields, where the waste gas burning at the wells at night lights the countryside for miles around and its glow in the sky can be seen for fifty miles.

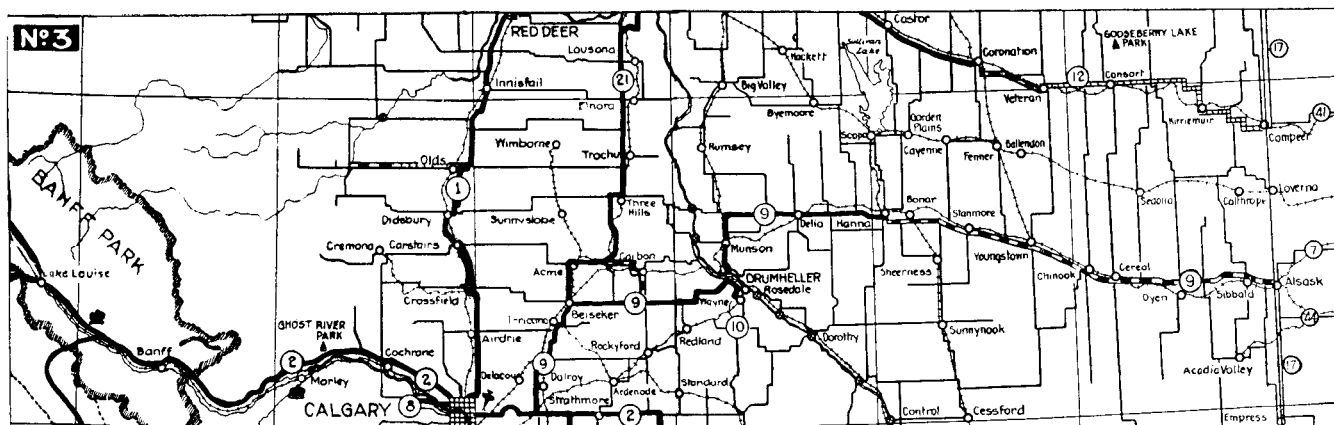
The city of Calgary (description, page 24), is less than an hour's drive from the Turner Valley Oil Fields.

## Medicine Hat to Calgary—The Foothill Country—The E.P. Ranch—Turner Valley Oil Field





## Banff and Lake Louise—Calgary, Red Deer, Drumheller, Hanna to Saskatchewan Border



ZONE MAP No. 3 shows the balance of No. 2 highway from Calgary west into Banff Park, and to the B. C. Boundary. No. 1 from Calgary, north to Red Deer, No. 9 from Calgary north-eastward through Drumheller and Hanna to the Saskatchewan border, No. 21 leading north, and the eastern portion of No. 12.

Highway No. 2, west from Calgary to Banff is bituminous surfaced. At Banff there is situated the famous "Mecca of Tourists," Banff National Park (description, page 2). Just beyond Banff is the junction of No. 2 highway with Banff-Windermere highway, a tourist route constructed to give access through the interior of British Columbia south to Cranbrook to the United States through Idaho and on to Spokane.

Going north-east from Calgary by highway No. 9, the tourist enters the coal-mining town of Drumheller, centre of a huge domestic coal industry hidden away in the various off-shoots of the valley. Emerging from Drumheller the highway continues to Alsask, through the town of Hanna.

On highway No. 1 from Calgary, there begins a change from open prairie country to parkland, which becomes apparent when the traveller reaches Innisfail, although the beginnings are noticeable at Didsbury and Olds. At Olds is seen an up-to-date demonstration farm and agricultural school, operated by the Provincial Government.

And then to Red Deer, a city of nearly 3,000 people, situated on the Red Deer River, in one of the west's best mixed farming sections.

ZONE MAP No. 4 covers a very interesting section of Alberta. Fine farm homes may be seen all through the territory. In the western portion, mixed farming is developed to a greater degree, and dairying flourishes. At Lacombe is located one of the federal government experimental farms.

Highways Nos. 11 and 20 comprise a circle tour from Red Deer to Sylvan Lake north to Gull Lake, and east to the highway near Lacombe.

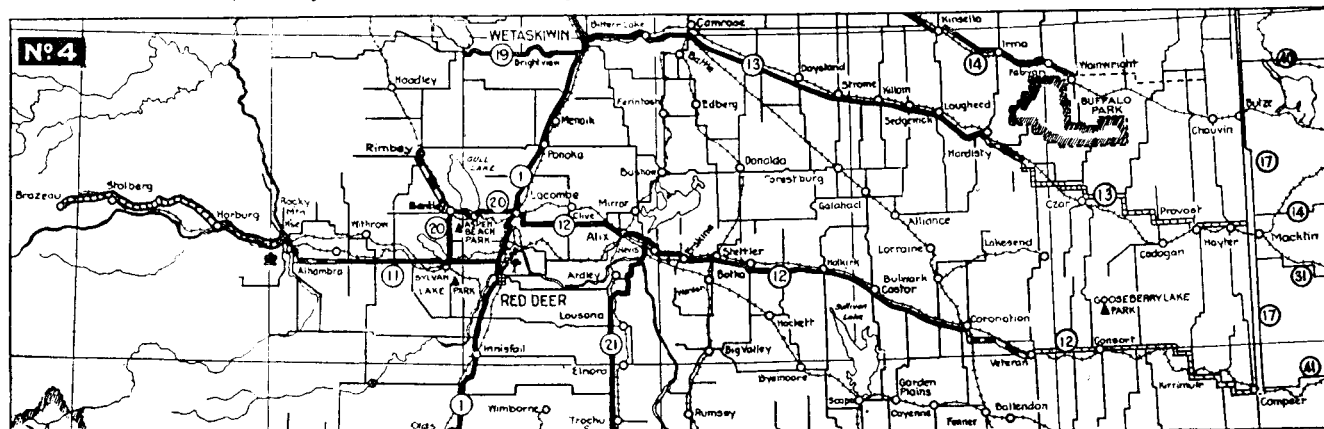
From Red Deer, No. 11 highway runs west to Rocky Mountain House. Highway No. 1 continues north from Red Deer, through Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin to Edmonton.

Highway No. 12 runs east from Lacombe to the eastern border of the province at Compeer. On this highway are the larger towns of Stettler, Castor and Coronation.

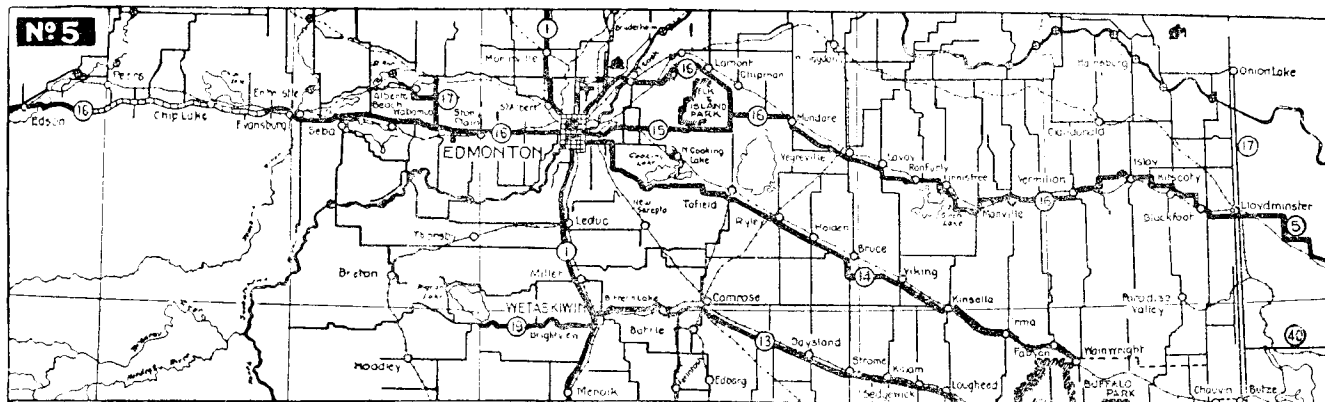
Highway No. 13 runs east from Wetaskiwin to the eastern boundary of the Province at Macklin, through Camrose, Daysland, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Loughheed, Hardisty, Czar and Provost.

West from Wetaskiwin Highway No. 19 takes the tourist to Pigeon Lake, a very popular summer resort.

## Red Deer, Rocky Mountain House, Sylvan Lake, Gull Lake, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and East



## District of Edmonton, The Capital City, Jasper Park, Buffalo Park, Elk Island Park and the Peace River



ZONE MAP No. 5 is that portion of Central Alberta which converges on the City of Edmonton (description, page 24), capital of the province, the seat of the Government of Alberta, and the provincial university.

Coming into Edmonton from the south, on Highway No. 1, the tourist enters South Edmonton, and crosses the broad valley of the North Saskatchewan river.

Close to Edmonton, on Highway No. 14, going east, is Cooking Lake, a very popular resort, with boating, bathing, etc. Further east on the highway is the Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, where the last large herd of buffalo in captivity in North America is located.

On highways Nos. 15 and 16, east of Edmonton, about 30 miles, is Elk Island National Park, a delightful spot for campers... (Description, page 5).

No. 16 highway is the main route east into Saskatchewan and to Winnipeg. On the highway east from Edmonton are the towns of Port Saskatchewan, Vegreville and Vermilion.

No. 16 highway west from Edmonton leads through a very fine farming country, to the mountains and lovely Jasper National Park (description, page 3). Some 40 miles west on this highway is Lake Wabamun which includes many popular summer resorts; while off the No. 16 highway, on No. 17 highway is Alberta Beach at Lac Ste. Anne, 14 miles north. Boating, bathing and camping facilities are available at all these resorts.

North from Edmonton, Highway No. 1 continues on to Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake, and into the Peace River District.

ZONE MAP No. 6 gives the route west from the city of Edmonton to the mountain resort of Jasper National Park. This route is a continuation west from Edmonton of highway No. 16.

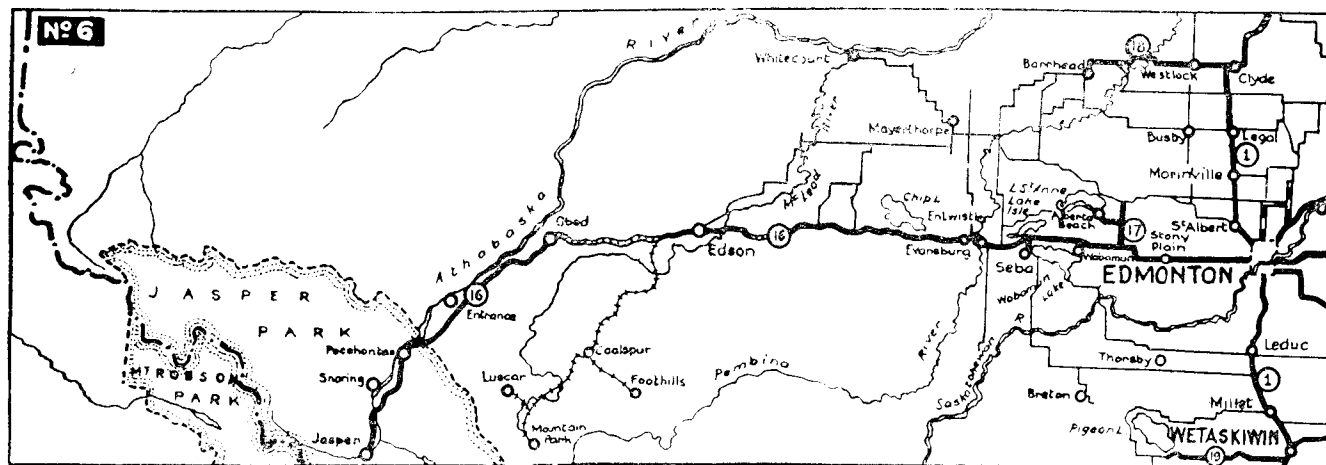
The entire distance by road from Edmonton to Jasper is 236 miles, and is an all-weather highway.

The largest town on the route is Edson, 130 miles west of Edmonton. This is a brisk little town in the centre of a very popular fishing and hunting district.

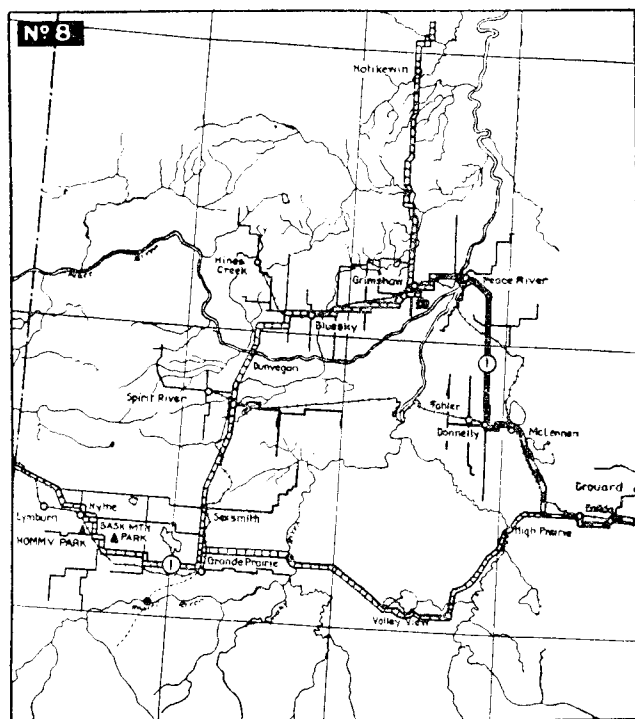
Jasper Park boundary is 204 miles west of Edmonton, near Entrance, and from there into the heart of the park there is an excellent highway, through a continual panorama of mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and along the tumbling Athabasca River.

Historic spots marked in Jasper Park are the site of Jasper House, near Rocky River, built by the Northwest Company about 1827, and the site of Henry House, marked by cairn adjacent to the Jasper-Maligne road near the east end of Athabasca River bridge. There is also a cairn erected on Old Fort Point near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to commemorate the services of David Thompson, the discoverer of the Athabasca Pass.

### Edmonton to Jasper Park



## Edmonton to Athabasca, Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace River District



ZONE MAPS Nos. 7 and 8 show the continuance of No. 1 highway north from Edmonton to Athabasca, and north-west from there to Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace River District.

Highway No. 1 is gravelled from Edmonton north to Clyde, a distance of 53 miles, and from north of Clyde to Slave Lake, there is a good grade of highway, a distance of 113 miles. From Slave Lake to west of Faust, the highway is gravelled 45 miles. West of Faust to McLennan, a distance of 56 miles, there is an earth highway, and from McLennan to Peace River, a distance of 48 miles, the highway is gravelled.

For almost the entire distance from Edmonton north to Athabasca, the traveller passes through a very rich farming country, through the Sturgeon River Valley and the towns of St. Albert, Morinville and Clyde. At Clyde, highway No. 18 branches off to Westlock and Barrhead, and highway No. 1 continues to Athabasca and the Peace River District.

At Colinton, just south of the Town of Athabasca, one may branch off eastward on an earth road and travel to Lac la Biche, one of the large lakes along the Northern Alberta Railways running through the district to the north-east of Edmonton. This trail is easily traversable by car in good weather. Lac la Biche has hotel accommodation, and offers boating, fishing and hunting opportunities.

The scenery about Lesser Slave Lake is very beautiful, and there are many excellent camping spots. At the western end of the lake is

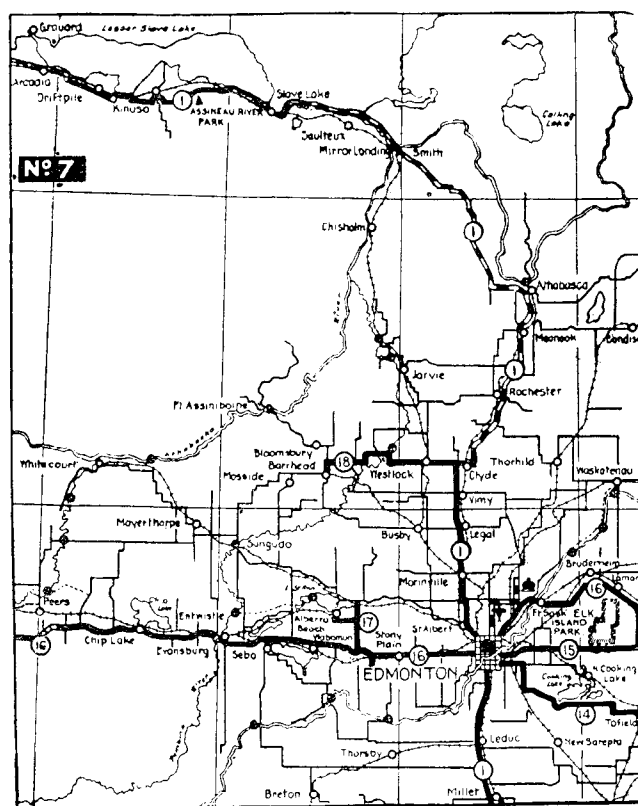
the town of Grouard, just off the highway a few miles. From that point the highway runs north-west to McLennan.

As the tourist comes out upon the high banks of the Peace Valley just above the town of Peace River, a vast panorama is spread before him towards the west, providing one of the most beautiful views to be seen anywhere. In the middle foreground of this view is the junction of the Peace and the Smoky Rivers.

The highway crosses the Peace at the town, and proceeds west again to Grimshaw. From here an earth road takes the traveller south-west to Bluesky, and then south to Dunvegan, another historic spot on the Peace. Here the Peace flows between steep banks, and the traveller, creeping down to the river edge in his motor, crosses by ferry and is headed south through the Saddle Hills to Spirit River and into the Grande Prairie district.

Just west of Grande Prairie, a surprisingly modern town for a comparatively new settlement, is Wembley, home of Herman Trelle, four times world wheat and oats champion, and at Beaver Lodge is located a sub-experimental station of the federal government.

Alternative route to Grande Prairie is High Prairie south-west to Valley View, thence westerly to Grande Prairie, 105 miles.



# Dude Ranches

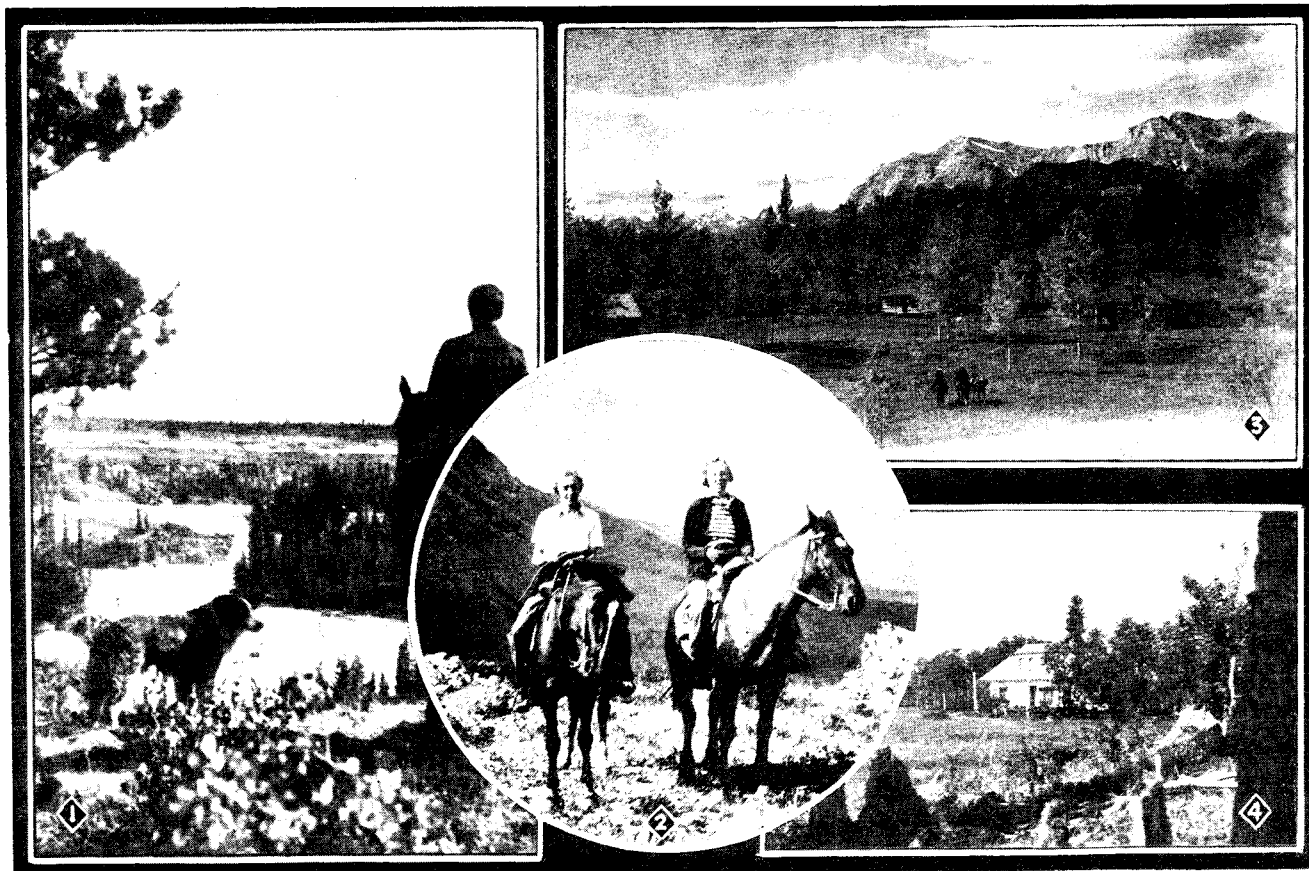
For those who long to get away from the hot stuffy cities, and the crowded ways of life, there is no holiday that promises so much in the way of recreation in the midst of ideal surroundings as a holiday spent on one of the "dude" ranches of Alberta. Here in the clear invigorating air, riding the ranges, and engaging in other forms of outdoor sport, on bright sunny days, living again in the atmosphere of the fast disappearing cow-boy of the foothills in the majestic "Rockies," one can enjoy a care-free vacation to the heart's content. There is attractive scenery, good wholesome food, comfortable beds, competent and courteous guides or cow-boys, and gentle saddle horses for all grades of riders. Come to these ranches and enjoy riding, branding, swimming, jingling, eating, camping, polo, diamond-hitch, mountain climbing, roping, hiking, hunting, fishing, sleeping, Indians, stampede, horse-breaking, camp fires, boating, bathing, dancing, etc.

## THE STAMPEDE RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. Guy Weadick, High River, Alta.

The Stampede Ranch is situated in Eden Valley, on the Highwood River, in the big foothills of the Canadian Rockies—35 miles west of the town of High River, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The ranch is 60 miles southwest of Calgary, the road leading to it passing through the Turner Valley oil fields. The altitude at the ranch is 4,600 feet. The high peaks of the Rockies being only a short distance west of the ranch headquarters, and it is also situated close to the famous "E.P." Ranch, the property of the Duke of Windsor.

Ranch cars meet all guests at the towns of either Aldersyde or High River, Alberta, and transport them and their baggage to the ranch and return.



Nos. 1, 2 and 4—Kananaskis Dude Ranch, Seebe, Alberta.

No. 3—Brewster's Rocky Mountain Ranch, Brule (Jasper P.O.), Alta.

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### **KANANASKIS DUDE RANCH**

**Proprietor, Mr. C. B. Brewster, Seebe, Alta.**

Kananaskis Ranch is situated in the foothills of the Canadian Rocky Mountains at Seebe, Alberta, 50 miles west of Calgary, at an altitude of 4,000 feet, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on a direct line of the Soo Railway from Chicago and St. Paul. Banff, Lake Louise, and the Canadian Pacific Bungalow Camps, a few miles west of the ranch, are easily accessible by either rail or motor. Guests will be met at Seebe Station upon arrangements being made in advance.

### **BREWSTER'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANCH (BLACK CAT)**

**Proprietor, Mr. Jack W. Brewster  
Brule (Jasper P.O.), Alta.**

This ranch is situated a few hundred yards from Solomon Creek, on the eastern border of Jasper National Park, between the foothills and the first range of mountains, six miles by wagon road from Brule station on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, which in turn is only one

hour and forty minutes by train from Jasper and Jasper Park Lodge.

First-class accommodation and transportation is available for tourists at this ranch, which is so delightfully situated, and reservations should be made well in advance.

Further particulars regarding rates, etc., may be obtained from the proprietor.

### **THE ATHABASCA DUDE RANCH**

**Proprietor, Mr. S. H. Clark, Entrance, Alberta**

The ranch is located in a partially wooded valley where the mighty Athabasca emerges from the majestic Rockies, one mile from Entrance (Jasper National Park), a small town on the main line of the Canadian National Railway. The ranch has an elevation of 3,300 feet, is immediately east of the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park.

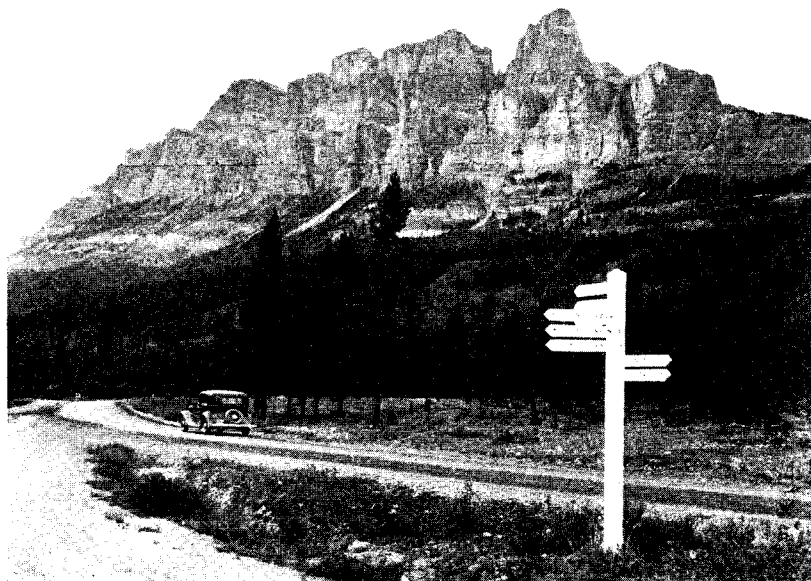
Reservations should be made in advance as the accommodation is limited.

**"COME WHERE THERE ARE NO SNAKES OR  
POISONOUS INSECTS."**

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This booklet is issued from the office of the Provincial Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta. Those desiring copies of this book, or other literature, maps, etc., or information concerning the Province and its resources and opportunities, may secure same by writing to above address.

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Castle Mountain, Banff National Park

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# Principal Cities of Alberta

## Calgary

The City of Calgary, on the Bow River, situated in the foothills, has a population of 83,407 (1936 census). It is named after the name of the ancestral estate of the Mac-Kenzies (cousins of Colonel J. F. McLeod, R.N.W.P. Calgary, 1876), on the island of Mull, Scotland, and is reminiscent of the cow-punching and "Mountie days," revived annually at the great "Calgary Stampede" to which colorful event visitors come from all parts of the continent. One catches an alluring glimpse of the fringe of the Rockies with their snow-tipped peaks, seemingly just beyond the city limits, and hinting of holiday pleasures yet to come.

The City of Calgary is very modern and up-to-date, with many points of interest, including parks, play-grounds, and a notable "bird sanctuary," owned by Col. W. J. Selby Walker (description page 11). There are also many industries, and the city boasts a very fine airport.

Calgary is about 45 miles from the greatest petroleum field in the Dominion of Canada, Turner Valley, where oil production in the year 1937 registered nearly 3,000,000 barrels.

## Edmonton

The City of Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan River, takes its name from Fort Edmonton (1795), which in turn was called after Edmonton, near London, England, is the capital of the province, the seat of the Government of Alberta, and the provincial university; has a population of 85,774 (1936 census), and is 37½ miles by highway north of the international boundary. Edmonton, historically, is about the oldest established commercial centre in the province. The city had its origin in old Fort Edmonton, Hudson's Bay trading post, established nearly 150 years ago, and the legislative buildings are erected almost on the site of the "Old Fort."

Edmonton's airport, described as the busiest in Canada, is the base, together with the airport at McMurray, 300 miles northeast, for the many planes carrying passengers and freight to and from the Great Bear Lake mining region. A large seaplane port is also established 25 miles east of the city at Cooking Lake.

Coming into Edmonton from the south, on Highway No. 1, the tourist enters south Edmonton and crosses the broad valley of the North Saskatchewan River on a high level bridge that provides an enchanting view of the valley and the main city beyond, with the capital in the immediate foreground on the north bank of the river. Visitors are wel-

come at the capital where there is a museum and other points of interest. A visit to the University in South Edmonton is also well worth while.

## Lethbridge

Lethbridge, on the Old Man River, has a population of 13,523 (1936 census), and was named after William Lethbridge (1824-1901), first president of the North West Coal and Navigation Co. Ltd. Prior to 1885, Lethbridge was called "Coal Banks" (in "Blackfoot" "Steep banks").

The district around Lethbridge is noted for its coal mines, and for its fine farming country, which includes an irrigation project of over 250,000 acres, as well as for its modern appearance, fine shaded streets and the beautiful Galt Gardens. A federal Government experimental farm is just east of the city.

The development of the sugar beet industry in the Lethbridge district is a source of great revelation to the tourist or visitor, for here is located a successful business venture of large proportions. Sugar beets grown on irrigated land are processed at Raymond, twenty miles south of Lethbridge, and at Picture Butte, north from highway No. 3, three miles west of Lethbridge. The sugar manufactured from 117,000 tons of sugar beets at the Raymond factory, and 110,085 tons at the Picture Butte factory, totalled over 75,000,000 pounds in the year 1937.

Both sugar factories are situated on gravelled highways.

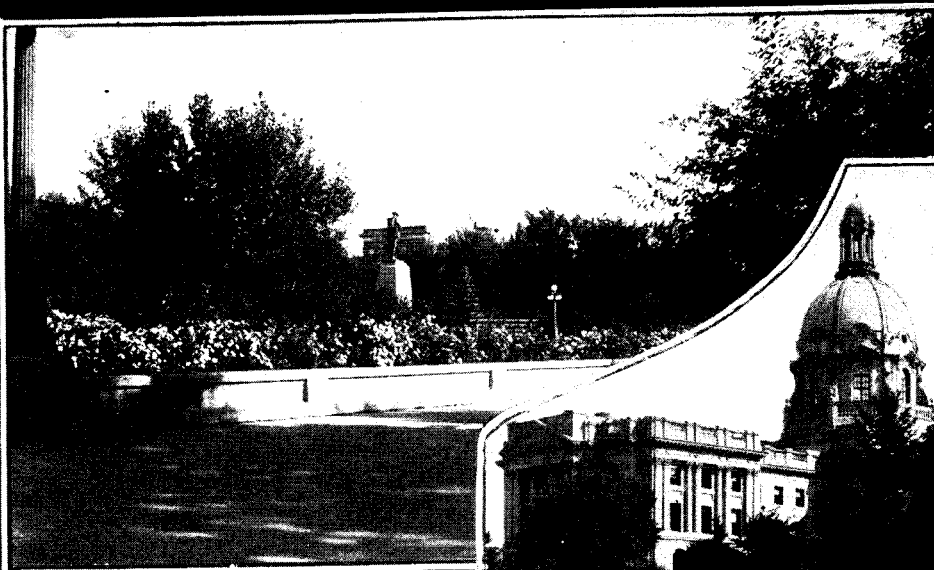
Taber, in the Lethbridge district, is a centre of much industrial activity, the chief industries being a canning factory with a large output of canned fruits and vegetables, and a broom factory which makes some very fine brooms from broom corn grown locally.

## Medicine Hat

The City of Medicine Hat has a population of 9,592 (1936 census), is a thriving industrial centre, having as one writer put it, "all hell for a basement." The reference was to the immense deposits of natural gas, which are the basis for Medicine Hat's industrial importance, there being many industries including potteries, glass works, flour mills, and the largest greenhouse in Western Canada.

Medicine Hat is a translation of the Indian name "Saamis," meaning "head-dress" of a medicine man, and was designated as such in a report of the Northwest Mounted Police, about the year 1882.

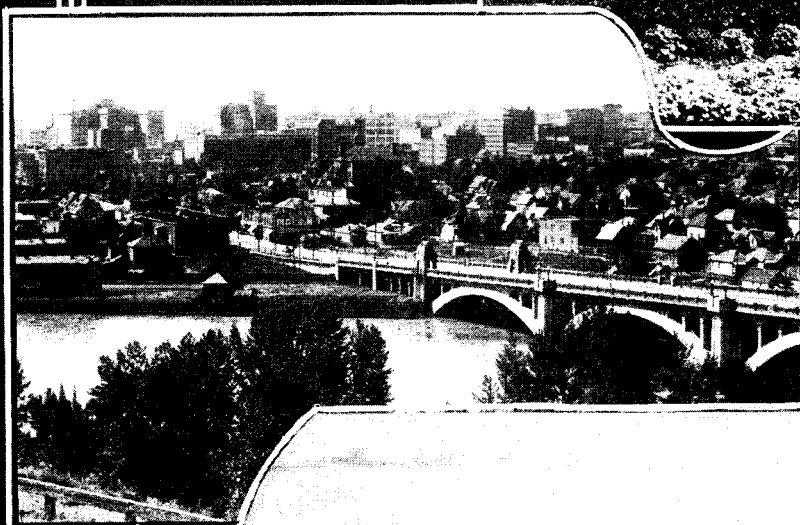




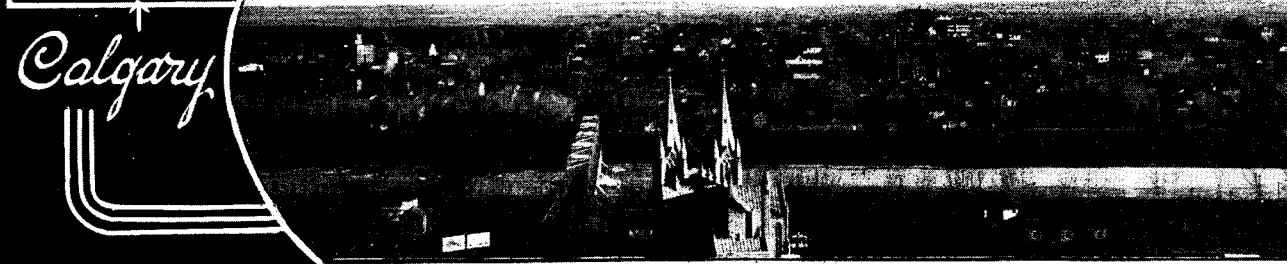
*Lethbridge*



*Edmonton*



*Medicine Hat*



*Calgary*

# Fishing in Alberta

The best fishing is to be found in the mountain streams of the Rocky Mountains and foothills, and in the semi-wooded and wooded areas of the north country. Pike, perch and pickerel are mostly found in the lakes situated in the great plains and hilly sections of the Province, but trout fishing is principally confined to the foothills, mountain streams and the National Parks.

The following is a list of the principal places where good fishing is available:

**WATERTON LAKES PARK**—In Waterton River, Maskinonge Lake, Lower Waterton (Knight's Lake), Middle Lake, Main Waterton Lake, Belly River, N. Fork Belly River, Crooked Creek, Vimy Creek, Crypt Lakes, Bertha Lake, Carthew Lakes, Alderson Lake, Cameron Lake, Cameron Creek, Blackiston Brook, Galway Creek, Dungarven Creek, Twin Lakes, Lost Lake, Bowerman Creek, and other waters of the National Park.

**TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOOTENAY RIVER**—In Drywood River and Yarrow Creek.

**BELLY RIVER**—Accessible by motor road from Waterton to Cardston and Hillspring to Cardston.

**ST. MARY'S RIVER**—At Kimball, accessible by motor road about twelve miles from Cardston.

**TRIBUTARIES OF THE OLD MAN RIVER**—Pincher Creek, Crow's Nest River and Lakes, and the main stream of the Old Man River, into the Crow's Nest forest reserve with upper tributaries that are open. Livingstone, Carbondale and Castle rivers, West branch of Castle River, and that portion of Race Horse Creek, from the mouth of Daisy Creek eastward. Reached by motor roads, either main Crow's Nest road, or side roads, branching off this road at Pincher, Cowley or Lundbreck.

**EAST OF LETHBRIDGE**—Chin Lakes.

**NORTH-WEST OF LETHBRIDGE**—Park Lake, Keho Lake.

**WEST OF NANTON**—Willow Creek (North and South Branches).

**BANFF PARK**—Lake Minnewanka, Bow River, Spray River, Sawback Lakes, Altrude Lake, Baker Lake, Boom Lake, Consolation Lake, Egypt Lake, Marvel Lake, Mystic Lake, Ptarmigan Lake, Shadow Lake, Taylor Lake, Twin Lake, Vermilion (3rd) Lake, Vista Lake, Baker Creek.

Cascade River, Corral Creek. Fishing can also be enjoyed in numerous small streams within the park, and detailed information can be obtained from the park officials and guides at Banff.

**WEST OF OKOTOKS**—Sheep Creek.

**WEST OF CALGARY**—Elbow River and Bow River, Jumping Pond, Spray Lakes, Kananaskis Lakes.

**WEST OF HIGH RIVER**—Highwood River.

**EAST OF CALGARY**—Bow River, Chertmère Lake.

**BROOKS**—Lac Newell, and other small lakes.

**BASSANO**—Bow River

**RED DEER**—Sylvan Lake, Pine Lake.

**LACOMBE**—Gull Lake, Buffalo Lake (2 miles from Mirror).

**WETASKIWIN AND MILLET**—Pigeon Lake, Battle Lake, Buck Lake.

**WEST OF EDMONTON**—Wabamun Lake, Lake Isle, Lac Ste. Anne, Chip Lake. Tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers near Edson.

**NORTH-WEST OF EDMONTON**—Lac La Nonne and Lake Nakamun, Baptiste Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Shaw Creek, Peace Creek, Martin River and Prairie Creek, etc.

**JASPER PARK**—In 1932, Maligne Lake, Medicine Lake, Beaver Lake and Maligne River were opened for speckled trout fishing.

These waters were stocked prior to this date, and the experiment was so successful that today some of the finest speckled trout fishing on the continent is found here. These lakes are magnificently situated in the centre of the scenic splendour of the Canadian Rockies.

**NORTH AND EAST OF EDMONTON**—Cold Lake, Moose Lake, Muriel Lake, Frog Lake, Lake St. Vincent, Floating Stone Lake, Fork Lake, Pinehurst Lake, Beaver



Camp Beside a Fishing Stream in One of Alberta's Mountain Playgrounds.

Lake, Lac la Biche, Christina River, north of Lac la Biche, fine Arctic grayling; Skeleton Lake, Amisk Lake, Buck Lake, etc.

#### FISHING DATA, ALBERTA

Trout (other than lake trout), Arctic grayling, Rocky Mountain white fish—in waters from the International boundary to and including the Bow River and tributaries, June 1st to October 15th. In the Red Deer and North Saskatchewan rivers and tributaries, May 15th to September 15th. In the Athabasca river and tributaries, June 1st to October 15th.

Lake trout, throughout the province—May 15th to September 15th.

Pike, pickerel, perch, gold-eyes, throughout the province—May 16th to March 31st.

Angling Fees—For both resident and non-resident, per individual, \$2.25 for the season.

Parties desiring any additional information regarding tackle, outfits, guides, etc., for fishing in the Province of Alberta, should communicate with the Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.



(1)—Cold Lake, Alberta.

(2)—Giant 50-lb. trout taken from Cold Lake, in north-eastern Alberta, by Norbert Poirier. The fish is pictured with five-year-old Bernie Hustad.

(3)—Monster Mackinaw Trout, 39½ lbs., caught by "Art" Baalim, at Street Creek, Waterton National Park, Alberta. The trout measured 43-in. long, and its girth was 28½-in. Mr. Baalim is the President of Baalim Motors, Lethbridge, and is a Director of the Lethbridge Branch of the Alberta Motor Association.

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# Hunting in Alberta

More and more each year, hunters from far and near are realizing the possibilities in Alberta for hunting big game, and the following, out of a number of extracts from Alberta newspapers, reveal that this Province is being noted where big game hunting parties are concerned.

## FROM MEXICO

Sr. Crisoforo B. Peralta, one of Mexico's leading citizens, owner of seven large estates, and a former member of its diplomatic service, left for Mexico City after completing a successful month of hunting in the mountains north of Jasper Park. He was successful in bringing down a fine moose, caribou, two sheep, one with a forty-inch curl, and four goats. But the prize was a rare golden cinnamon bear of good size.

## FROM BERLIN, GERMANY

Sigfrid Von Sydow, owner of a large estate north of Berlin, Germany, came for a 30 day big-game hunt in the adjacent game country to Cadomin, west of Edson, with a large hunting party, and returned with some very fine specimens of big game.

## FROM AUSTRIA

A hunting party, including Leopold Block-Bauer, Albert Messany, and Albert Messany, Jr., all of Vienna, Austria, was highly elated with the big game shooting and mountain scenery offered in the district of Cadomin, west of Edson. Among other trophies they were successful in bagging a gigantic Wapiti, having a 52 inch spread, while the length of the extraordinary strong beam was 51 inches, a huge black bear (8-ft. 6-in.), a sheep with a 38 inch curl, and a goat with a nine inch horn, along with some fine moose and deer. The party also took 2,000 pictures of wild life and game, and they intend to return next year for a new hunting trip.

## FROM NEW YORK

Many hunters have visited Alberta in quest of big game, but it falls to the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lerner, of New York, to get into "the headlines" for the most sensational bagging of rare specimens of big game. Mr. and Mrs. Lerner are world famous in this respect, for there is scarcely a corner of the globe that they have not visited, and their wonderful contributions to big game collections and science have been of the highest order.

It was from Mr. W. J. Oliver, renowned photographer of Calgary, Alberta, who accompanied them on this trip, that the Lerner's learned of the big game possibilities in Alberta, for Mr. Oliver had previously acted as official cameraman to

Mr. and Mrs. Lerner on their exciting and dangerous trip to the jungles of Africa last year.

The following description gives some detail of the unusually rare specimens of big game that fell a prey to these expert shots:

**Blue Sheep** (*Ovis Stonei*)—A very rare specimen, shot by Mrs. Lerner, Sept. 7th, 1937, on headwaters Besa River, vicinity of Mt. Bertha, record head for a lady, 43½ inch curl, 15¾ inch base.

**Blue Sheep**—Shot in same locality by Mr. Lerner, Sept. 6, 1937, 39¾ inch curl, 15 inch base.

**Goat**—Shot October 3rd, 1937, by Mrs. Lerner, at Rock Summit, north of Jasper Park boundary, 6 feet long, and one horn measuring 10½ inches.

**Grizzly Bear**—Shot October 7, 1937, by Mr. Lerner, at Rock Creek, north of Jasper Park boundary, 8½ feet long, one of the finest specimens ever taken in that area.

Some of these fine trophies will find a place in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, of which Mr. Lerner is a field associate.

## THE SNYDER PARTY

Sponsored by Harry Snyder, of Montreal and Chicago, leading figure in the oil and mining world, and an ardent hunter and explorer, the Snyder party, whose leader is George Goodwin, of New York, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, discovered rare specimens of Rocky Mountain goat in the unsurveyed region of the upper Nahanni river country, beyond Fort Simpson in the far north.

The "prize package" of the collection brought out was a group of black-tailed mountain sheep, and smaller animals, including marten, grey squirrel, red squirrel, flying squirrel, the red-backed vole, and four or five kinds of field vole, weasels, "the little chief hare" or pika, shrews (insect eaters), mice, the varieties of which are peculiar to that region.

Mr. Goodwin also obtained many photographs including a large amount of moving picture film.

## FROM CHICAGO AND BOSTON

A party of prominent Chicago and Boston business men spent five weeks in the areas of Dawson Creek, in the Peace River district, and Cache Creek, Redfern Lake, and Prophet River, on a big game hunting expedition.

The party included General R. E. Wood, of Chicago, president of the Sears Roebuck Corporation; Russell Stearne, Boston investment banker; H. P. Kendall, New England Cotton Mills owner, and H. W. Endicott, Boston financier.

Mr. Endicott was personally responsible for bagging two grizzly bears, and the other members of the party were very fortunate in securing some very fine mountain sheep, mountain goats, caribou and grizzlies.

### FROM MISSOURI

Mountain sheep head with a curl of 40¼ inches, is among the trophies with which Victor J. Azbe, consulting engineer of St. Louis, Mo., returned from a big-game hunt in the Brazeau district.

It will be entered in the annual North American big game trophy competition to be held in New York in February, and Mr. Azbe has high hopes of it taking premier honours.

George R. Humphries, advertising manager of the Davis Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo., returned from a 15-day big game hunt in the Brazeau district, south of Cadomin, having amongst his trophies a sheep with a 37-inch curl. He was enthusiastic over the game resources of the country and said he would come again next year.

Information regarding game regulations and licenses may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Canada. Copies of the game regulations, with the various hunting seasons, will be sent on application. Alberta has also a Fish and Game Protective Association, with several branches in different centres of the province.



Top—Blue Sheep. Shot September 6th, 1937, by Mr. Lerner, on headwaters Besa River, vicinity of Mount Bertha.

Bottom—Grizzly Bear. Shot October 7th, 1937, by Mr. Lerner, at Rock Creek, north of Jasper Park Boundary.

Top—Goat. Shot October 3rd, 1937, by Mrs. Lerner, at Rock Summit, north of Jasper Park boundary.

Bottom—Blue Sheep (Ovis Stonei), a very rare specimen, shot by Mrs. Lerner, Sept. 7th, 1937, on headwaters Besa River.

# Bus Routes in Alberta

Alberta-Montana Bus Lines, Alexandra  
Hotel, Lethbridge

Brewster Taxi and Bus Service,  
208 9th Ave. W., Calgary

Brewster Transport Co. Ltd., Banff  
Central Canadian Greyhound Lines Ltd.,  
7th Ave. and 1st St. West, Calgary

Canadian Coachways, Union Bus Depot,  
Edmonton

A. P. Collins, Union Bus Depot,  
Edmonton

Drumheller Bus & Taxi Co., Drumheller

W. T. Hickmore

M. Kropinak

Lethbridge Northern Bus Lines,  
Lethbridge

Blue Goose Lines, Thorhild

Midland Bus Lines Ltd., Edmonton

C. G. McNeill, Edmonton

Northland Arrow Lines Ltd., Edmonton

Klufas & Bahry, Edmonton

Red Bus Lines, Drumheller

H. D. Strong, Bruderheim

Sunshine Bus Lines, Calgary

Sorenson Bus Lines, Red Deer

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.,  
Care Union Bus Depot, Edmonton

T. Van Wert, Redcliff

Lethbridge to Coutts

Lethbridge to Etzikom  
Calgary to Hartell via Priddis and  
Millarville

Calgary to Banff

Calgary to Edmonton

Calgary to Wetaskiwin

Calgary to Medicine Hat

Calgary to Lethbridge

Lethbridge to Medicine Hat

Lethbridge to High River via Vulcan

Lethbridge to Cardston via Raymond

Macleod to Crow's Nest

Medicine Hat to Walsh

Cardston to Waterton Lakes

Edmonton to Athabasca

Edmonton to Winfield

Edmonton to Mayerthorpe

Drumheller to Wayne

Drumheller to Nacmine

Drumheller to East Coulee

Drumheller to Midlandvale

Ponoka to Mental Hospital, Ponoka

Lethbridge to Galt Mines

Lethbridge to Turin

Edmonton to Newbrook

Edmonton to Wildwood

Edmonton to Lloydminster via Fort  
Saskatchewan

Edmonton to Lloydminster via Bremner  
Vegreville to Cold Lake

Entwistle to Drayton Valley

Edmonton to Edson

Edmonton to Oliver

Edmonton to Barrhead

Barrhead to Fort Assiniboine

Edmonton to Vega

Beiseker to Stettler

Calgary to Drumheller and Alsask

Carbon to Central Service Station

Rimbey to Stettler and Consort

Drumheller to Stettler

Bruderheim to Willingdon

Calgary to Lomond

Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House

Rocky Mountain House to Nordegg

Wetaskiwin to Hardisty

Edmonton to Wainwright

Edmonton to Smoky Lake

Wetaskiwin to Pigeon Lake

Redcliff to Medicine Hat

2 return trips daily except Sunday

1 return trip Sunday

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

Daily and return except Sunday

Twice daily and return

Daily and return

Daily and return

3 times daily and return

Daily and return

Daily and return

Daily and return

Daily and return

16th June to 15th September only, daily

and return

Daily and return except Sunday

Daily and return except Sunday

Daily and return except Sunday

4 return trips daily except Sunday

Return trip daily except Sunday

2 return trips daily except Sunday

Return trip daily except Sunday

10 return trips daily

3 return trips daily

2 return trips daily except Sunday

1 return trip Sunday

Daily and return except Sunday

Return trip daily except Sunday

Return trip daily

Single trip daily except Sunday, return-  
ing alternative days

3 return trips per week

Return trip daily except Sunday

2 return trips daily

Daily and return except Sunday

Daily and return except Sunday

3 return trips per week

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

2 return trips daily to Drumheller

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

Daily and return except Sunday

Return trip daily except Sunday

2 return trips daily

Single trip returning alternate days

except Sunday

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

Return trip daily

Daily service summer months only

Regular service daily



**CALGARY**  
ALBERTA CANADA  
**EXHIBITION**  
AND  
**STAMPEDE**



"Cyclone" delivering one of the tremendous thrills of The Calgary Stampede

# THE CALGARY STAMPEDE

Thrilling Entertainment Feature of the Calgary Exhibition

**July 11th to 16th, 1938**

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, coupled with a visit to Banff and Lake Louise, makes a marvellously interesting holiday combination.

Reduced fares on railways and bus lines to Banff with stop-overs at Calgary.  
1937 attendance, 220,554.

Seat reservations may be made by mail with money order attached.

Grandstand: Afternoons \$1.00; Evenings 75c; Admission to Grounds 25c extra

For illustrated literature write to

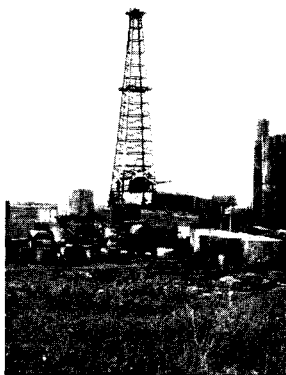
J. CHAS. YULE, President

E. L. RICHARDSON, General Manager

# Principal Natural Resources

(Supplementary to "Facts About Alberta")

## PETROLEUM



THE petroleum industry in Alberta has arisen from very humble beginnings to a place in the history of Canada and the British Empire which has commanded the attention of the world. Alberta produces at present over 95% of the total petroleum production in Canada, and as Canada is rapidly advancing to a place of prominence in the petroleum producing countries of the world, Alberta will be given a very high place accordingly.

Oil activities in 1914, 1926 and 1929 paved the way to the greatest development in modern times, the petroleum industry of Alberta which in the year 1937 made the record production of 2,796,908 barrels, or an increase of 112% over the previous year.

The major development in 1937 took place in the Turner Valley oil field, near Calgary, where 2,767,221 barrels were produced, or 99% of the total production of Alberta. Other oil producing areas included, Red Coulee, Wainwright, Lloydminster, Taber, Ribstone, Skiff, etc.

Two new factors entered into petroleum production this year. One was the "acidization" of the wells to increase production, the results of which were very spectacular; the other was "proration" to restrict production which had assumed unprecedented proportions.

At the present time there are nearly 140 producing wells in the province.

It may well be said that the year 1937 saw the petroleum

development of Alberta away to an all time record start, and this was characterized by an extension of rapid drilling activities, soaring production, proration of potential production, initiation of action seeking extension of markets and distributing facilities. Even greater progress, though perhaps along steadier lines, is seen for the year 1938.

In the year 1937 nearly 40 new companies commenced drilling operations in the Turner Valley oil field. In this field the sensational discovery was made that Turner Valley oil field had, in addition to being a producer of high grade naphtha, a crude oil field containing one of the largest crude oil producing wells in the British Empire. From the Prairie well in the south of the Valley to the Royal Crest well in the north, is a three-mile line on the western flank of the structure, which indicates a definite territory from which crude oil recoveries may be expected.

Most spectacular have been the following wells at varying depths which came into production on a very large scale. Turner Valley Royalties, Foundation, Sterling Pacific Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, B. & B. well, Monarch, Richland, No. 3, Prairie Royalties No. 1, Model-Spooner, Westside, Brown, Davies Petroleum, Miracle No. 2, Commoil (largest producer in the Valley), Four Star, Granville, Royal Crest, Share, Firestone, National Three Point, Royal Canadian, Sunset, Westflank, etc.

In addition to the Turner Valley oil field, prospecting and development work is being carried on at the following fields: Birch Ridge, Calling Valley, Cardston, Clearwater, Del Bonita, Duncan Structure, High River, Aldersyde, Highwood, Sinclair, Hunter Valley, Kootenay Dome, Lethbridge, Moose Dome, New Valley, Pincher Creek, Steveston, Watson Structure, Brazeau Country, Pouce Coupe, etc.

With the advent of these discoveries, it is only natural that a very pronounced interest should be awakened not only in the Turner Valley area, but throughout the other oil fields of the Province.



"Little Chicago"—Turner Valley Oil-Field, Alberta, Canada

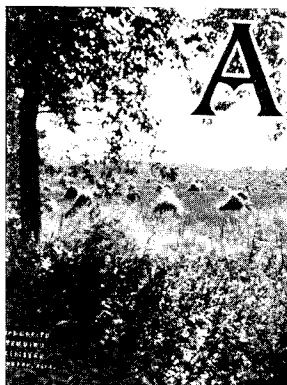
## NATURAL GAS



SEVERAL large natural gas fields exist in the province, supplying cities and towns with fuel for heating and cooking. The larger fields at present being drawn from are Turner Valley, Medicine Hat, Viking and Fabyan. The annual production of natural gas is now approximately 19 billion cubic feet.

There are several other gas fields containing large deposits, but they are not conveniently located to be used profitably for commercial purposes.

## AGRICULTURE



AGRICULTURE is Alberta's most important industry. In its short history, the province has won an outstanding position with respect to the production of farm products. These products have met with universal recognition, for Alberta has on many occasions been awarded International Championships and other prizes in grains and livestock.

The land resources include open pastoral work, small proprietary ranching, broad grain farming, mixed farming,

special dairy farming, special pure-bred stock-raising, and irrigation farming.

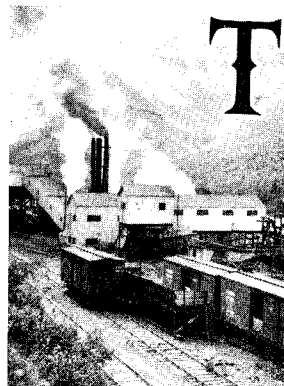
In the development of grain production, Alberta has come to the front very rapidly, not only in the matter of the

extremely heavy yields obtained but also for the high quality of grain produced.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1906 .....	\$ 16,428,205
1937 .....	190,921,231

## COAL

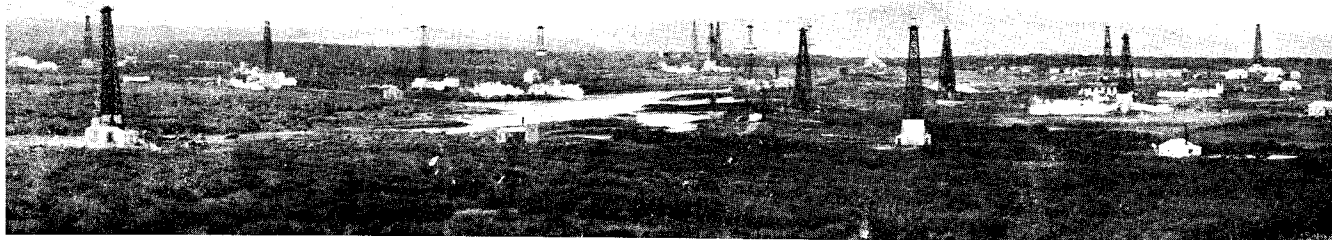


THE most important and extensive of the mineral resources is coal, of which there is an estimated reserve of 1,059,000 million tons, a figure almost inconceivable, providing a supply of fuel which would be sufficient for the whole of Canada for many generations. The different varieties of coal may be classified as lignite, bituminous and sub-bituminous, according to grades, or the Kootenay series, the Belly River series, and the Edmonton series.

The Kootenay series are situated along the Rocky Mountains and in the foothills to the west of the province, extending from north to south. The coal in this series ranges from bituminous to semi-anthracite.

The Belly River series extends over practically the whole of the southern half of the province, and is mined in the south, east and west of the province. The coal ranges from sub-bituminous to lignite.

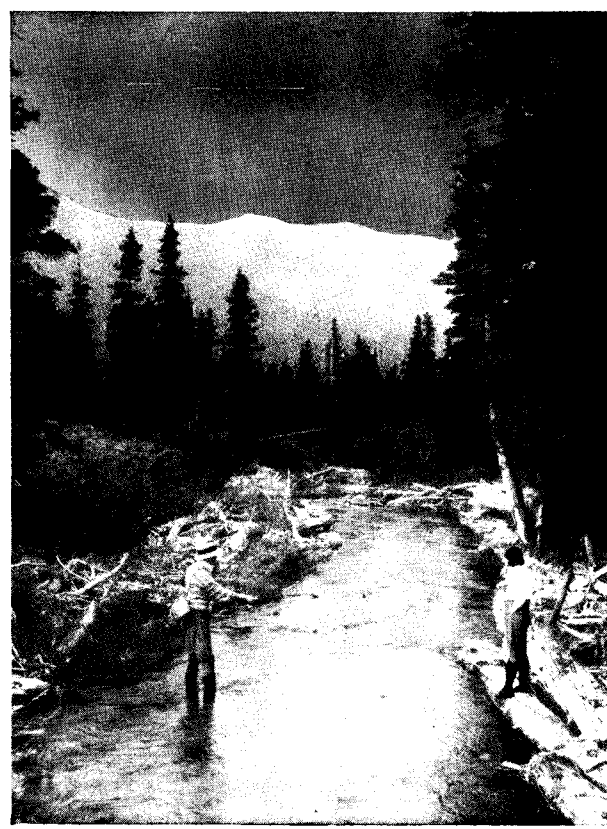
The Edmonton series overlies the Belly River series in the centre of the lower half of the province, and includes the Edmonton district. Black lignite bordering on sub-bituminous in places, is the usual range of coal. There are over 300 mines in the province, employing 8,000 persons, and producing nearly 6,000,000 tons annually. Of the total production, a little over 20% is consumed in the province, the remainder being exported.



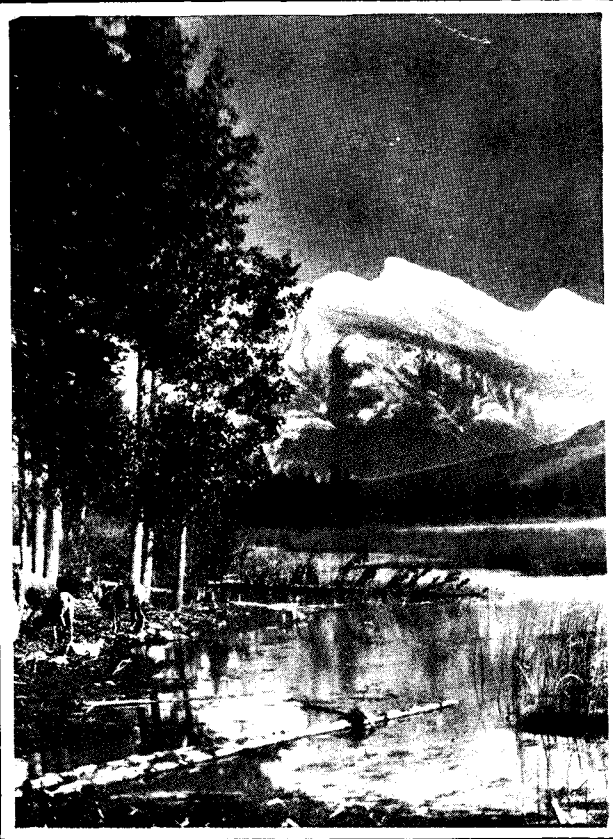
Giant Flares Light Up the Sky at Night—A Sight Well Worth Seeing



*Mts. Reoruard and Robson --- Adolphus Lake  
Jasper National Park, Alberta*



*Fishing in Cameron Creek  
Waterton Lake National Park, Alberta*



*Mount Rundle  
Banff National Park, Alberta*



*Pyramid Mountain from Jasper Lodge Motor Road  
Jasper National Park, Alberta*